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Le
TRÉSOR NATIONAL;

OR,

**Guide to the Translation of English
into French at sight.**

BY V. DE FIVAS, LL.B.,

**CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE GRAMMATICAL SOCIETY OF PARIS, AUTHOR OF
THE "NOUVELLE GRAMMAIRE DES GRAMMAIRES," &c.**



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1855.





effort being directed to combine *practice* with *theory*.

The following pages are intended to be read or rather translated *at sight* into French, by the help of the Vocabulary at the end of the book, and with the notes appended to the exercises, the pupil always preparing his lesson beforehand, and the better he prepares, the more striking his progress will be.

The teacher may divide one lesson into two, or two into three, or even make two into one, according to the degree of intelligence of his pupils, and the time they can devote to this branch of study. And, if some of the lessons are found too difficult for the whole of a young class, they may either be prescribed to more advanced pupils only, or may be reserved till the book is revised.

This little publication may also be advantageously used for written as well as *vivâ voce* translation, according to the discretion of the instructor.

Some of the learned professors who have

written books of translation for the use of their pupils have made them consist of idiomatical or conversational sentences ; others, of English translated from the French ; in this publication, while I have given a little of all these, I have thought it unnecessary to confine my choice to these alone, but I have given scraps from various English authors, several gems from that fascinating writer Mr Macaulay, many anecdotes, told or untold, and numerous fragments from the British press, for there is nothing perhaps that one is so often called upon to translate at sight and *vivâ voce* than a paragraph from a newspaper.





LE TRÉSOR NATIONAL.

Autant de langues que l'homme sait parler (disait Charles-Quint),
autant de fois est-il homme.

1.

The seven days of the week. Monday. Tuesday. Wednesday. Thursday. Friday. Saturday. Sunday.

The twelve months of the year. January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.

The four seasons. Spring. Summer. Autumn.

art.

art.

art.

Winter.

art.

The four ²cardinal ¹points. The north. The south. The east. The west.

The four Evangelists. St. Matthew. St. Mark. St. Luke. St. John.

The twelve Apostles. Peter. Andrew. John. James, the son of Zebedee. James, the son of
*
Alphæus. Philip. Bartholomew. Matthew. Thomas. Simon, the Canaanite. *Lebbæus*^b. Judas Iscariot.

^b *Lebbée*, or *Jude*. The Apostle called *Lebbæus* in St. Matthew, is the same as *Judas* the brother of James, in St. Luke.

2.

The universe. The world. Europe. Asia. Africa.
art. art. art.
 America. North America. South America. Australia.
art. art. art. art.

The five senses. The sight. The taste. Hearing.
art.
 Smelling. Feeling.
art. art.

The five fingers of the hand. The thumb. The fore-
 finger. The ²*middle*^c ¹finger. The ²*ring*^d ¹finger. The
 little finger.

Breakfast. Lunch. Dinner. Tea. Supper. The
art. art. art. art. art.
 table-cloth. A napkin. A tray. A dish. A plate.
 I have a knife and a fork. He has a spoon. She has
 a cup and a saucer. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

^c *du milieu.* ^d *annulaire.*

3.

I have a good appetite. *Who*^b has the bread? He
 has a loaf. They have two loaves. We have rolls.
 I had a *piece*^c of bread. She had a mouthful of bread.

I have your grammar. You have my dictionary.
 We had his penknife and yours. She has had my draw-
 ings, and they have had my pictures.

I shall have a horse. He shall have a donkey. We
 shall have three or four horses. Have you an umbrella?
 Have they a carriage? It is at the door. Good-bye.
 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.

^b *Qui est-ce qui?* ^c *morceau, m.*

4.

RULE I. Nouns used in a *partitive* sense, which is marked in English by the word *some* or *any*, sometimes expressed, but oftener understood, must be preceded in French, by *du*, *de la*, *de l'*, or *des*, according to the gender and number of the noun ; as,

I have <i>some</i> milk and <i>some</i> cream.	<i>J'ai du lait et de la crème.</i>
We had paper, pens, and ink.	<i>Nous avions du papier, des plumes, et de l'encre.</i>

I have bread. He has some cake. You have cream and sugar. They have milk and water. I had biscuits. She had tea and coffee. We had some honey. You had butter and cheese. We shall have ham. You shall have bacon. We have ^a*stale*^b bread. He shall have the *first cut*.^c

I shall have strawberries. She shall have raspberries. We shall have apples and pears. You shall have plums. They shall have cherries. Have you any peaches ? 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30.

^b *rassis*. ^c *entame*. (On dit aussi, *entamure*.)

5.

Can you give me some bread and some meat ? We have some fruit. Do you like vegetables ? *Here are*^b

carrots and turnips. Do you wish some French beans ?

Dinner is ready. Bring the soup-plates. Has he a spoon, a knife, and a fork ? Have you any napkins ? Have they a table-cloth ?

Put on^c another jacket. Button your waistcoat. I have a coat, but I have *no*^d stockings. We have *no*^d shoes.

We had *no*^d handkerchiefs. They had *no*^d gloves.

I like the country. I should have liked a ²white house, with a garden and an orchard. *Is this¹* your house? It is very well built. Now, I am ready. Be wise. Let us be just.

Long live^k Prince Alfred !
art.

^b *Voici.* ^c *mettez.* ^d *pas de, or point de.* *Point* is a stronger negative than *pas.* ^f *est-ce là.* ^k See Rem. on the verb *Vivre*, De Fivas' Gram. p. 164.

6.

RULE II. When a noun taken in a *partitive* sense is preceded by an adjective, then, only *de*, or *d'*, is to be used before the adjective, without any regard to the gender or number of the noun ; as,

We have good bread, but bad meat.		<i>Nous avons de bon pain, mais</i>
		<i>de mauvaise viande.</i>
Our gardener has <i>some</i> fine peaches.		<i>Notre jardinier a de belles pêches.</i>

Give me some good wine. We had some fine apricots ²last ¹year.^b *There are^c* fine country houses^d in Eng-
art. land. *Some^f* have large^g parks and beautiful^k gardens. Have you any nice^h flowers? Yes; we have some beau-
tiful^k pinks.

The cook has brought¹ some excellent fish. Ask for
better vegetables.^m *That isⁿ* good water. They are good
people. Those children have fine eyes. You have
powerful rivals, but their efforts will be vain and use-
less.

^b *année, f.* ^c *Il y a.* ^d *maisons de campagne, f.* ^f *Quel-ques-unes.* ^g *grands.* ^k *très beaux.* ^h *belles.* ¹ *apporté.*
^m *légumes, m.* ⁿ *Voilà.*

7.

You should have had lamb or mutton, if I had had
^{p. 3} money. A *round*^b of beef. A *fillet*^b of veal. We would
^{p. 3} have mutton-chops. They would have had a ^{p. 3} *hot*¹ *pie*.
 A ^{p. 3} *cold*¹ *tart*.

*Has he*¹ a good watch? *Has she*^s a ^{p. 3} *gold*^b *chain*?
 Mary, have you a bird? Yes, I have a goldfinch.
 Our farmer has cows and goats. My brother has a
^{p. 3} horse and a dog.
^{p. 3}

Have you not my pen? No, but I have your pencil.
^{N'} She had his pencil-case, and you had *mine*.¹ Who has
 my ^{pas} *French*¹ *grammar*? Shall we have a ^{*} *holiday*^k?
 Good morning. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40.

^b *rouelle*, f. ¹ *a-t-il*. ^s *a-t-elle*. ^b *d'or*. ¹ *le mien*.
^k *congé*.

8.

I have ^{N'} *no*^b bread, and she has ^{N'} *no*^c money. Has she
 her *bonnet*^d and her *cap*^f? John, have you found your
 gloves and your *cap*^s? Has he not his hat? Had you
^{N'} his purse? Had they not a better house?
^{pas}

Am I not frank? Yes, you are. Where is your sis-
^{N'} ^{pas} ^{p'} *ter*? She is *at home*^b. She is *reading*^a in the library.
 My brother is not *at home*^k. I am not idle. He is not
^{N'} ^{pas} ^{ne pas} ^{N'} ^{pas} *learned*. You are not wise. Where are they? They
^{N'} ^{pas}

are at church. Are you not *glad*^l? Yes, I am. I am
 not *pleased*^m. Good evening. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46.
 47. 48. 49. 50.

^b *pas de.* ^c *pas d'.* ^d *chapeau.* ^f *bonnet.* ^g *casquette.*
^h *chez elle, or à la maison.* ⁿ *lit.* ^k *chez lui, or à la maison.*
^l *bien aise.* ^m *content.*

9.

I am very glad to ²see ¹you. You are now in Eng-
 land. We are *near*^b London. Where is your brother? ^c
 He is in Paris. He is a barrister. *His name is*^c Charles.
 Where does ²he ¹live? *Near*^b the church.

We shall be *at home*^d this evening. I shall be here
 at six o'clock. We are *in the*^t month of January. *In*
the^t beginning of the year. We are *in* January. We
 were *in* winter, *in* summer.

The rain-bow was a sign of alliance between God and
 Noah. Where are the children? They are in the gar-
 den or in the yard. Call them. Farewell. 51. 52. 53.
 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60.

^b *près de.* ^c *il s'appelle.* ^d *chez nous, or à la maison.* ^t *au.*

10.

Are you ready, *Ladies*^b? Yes, we are. ²*Are*^c ¹our
²friends arrived? They are in the drawing-room. Shut
 the door. Have you shut the window? Snuff the

candle. Light the gas. *Put out*^d the fire. Blow the fire. Where are the bellows?

Lend me your knife. Where is *yours*^f? Do you know where ^amy ^aIndia-rubber ^ais? Ask Miss Caroline.

I *am looking for*^h my History of England. He has taken my hat *instead*^k of his. *Take your books away*^g. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70.

^b Mesdames. ^c sont-ils. ^d éteignez. ^f le vôtre.
^h cherche. ^k au lieu. ^g emportez.

11.

The seven wise men of Greece. Solon. Thales.
Chilo. Pittacus. Bias. ^{* art.} Cleobulus. Periander.

The seven wonders of the world. The walls and gardens of Babylon. The Pyramids of Egypt. The ^{art.} Pharos of Alexandria. The mausoleum *erected*^b by Artemisia for Mausolus, her husband. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus. The statue of Jupiter Olympius. The colossus of Rhodes.

The Mausoleum was of ^awhite ^amarble. The Colossus was of brass, and was *thrown down*^c by an earthquake.
^{ind-2 en} ^{ind-3}
The statue of Jupiter, the masterpiece of Phidias, was sculptured in ivory and gold; its height was 75 feet.
^{en} ^{de}

^b élevé. ^c renversé.

12.

The three Graces. Aglaia. Thalia. Euphrosyne.—
The three Fates. Clotho. Lachesis. Atropos.—The

nine Muses. Clio (History). Melpomene (Tragedy). Thalia (Comedy). Euterpe (Music). Terpsichore (*Dancing*^b). Erato (*Lyric and tender poetry*^c). Calliope (Eloquence and ²heroic ¹poetry). Urania (Astronomy). Polyhymnia (*Singing*^d and rhetoric.)

art.

The twelve signs of the Zodiac. Aries (the Ram). Taurus (the Bull). Gemini (the Twins). Cancer (the Crab). Leo (the Lion). Virgo (the Virgin). Libra (the Balance). Scorpio (the Scorpion). Sagittarius (the Archer). Capricornus (the Goat). Aquarius (the Water-Bearer). Pisces (the Fishes).

^b la Danse.^c Poésies légères.^d le Chant.

13.

We are going to take tea. I have not ²dined ¹yet.

art.

We dine at five o'clock. We ²always ¹wait for^b Papa. He is *generally*^c very punctual. Dinner is ready. I have *not* a^d chair. Give me an arm-chair. Make ²room^k for ¹me. *Say grace*^f. Pass me the salt. *Here is*^g the salt-cellar. The mustard is not on the table. *Help me to*^h some salmon. A little sauce, if you please. Do you take cheese? No, I never eat cheese. Bring me a glass of beer. Wipe the glass. *Return thanks*ⁱ.

^b attendons.^c ordinairement.^d pas de.^k place.^f bénissez la table.^g voici.^h servez-moi.ⁱ Rendez grâces.

14.

Papa has invited a gentleman to breakfast. Who is

it? Do you know? Guess who it is. Guess *what*^b he is. Where does ^ahe ¹live? He lives in the country.

Do you take tea or coffee? I will take a cup of tea, if you please. Allow me *to help you to*^c some ham. *Thank you*^d, I will take an egg. The cream is *sour*^t, put a little ^amilk in my tea. Cut me some bread, Victor.

After breakfast, go and *take*^e a turn. It is^h too cold to go out, and it rains *fast*^l. You *will be able*^k to go out ^{pour}*about*^l three o'clock. What o'clock is it now? It is ^{art.}half-past twelve. Count *to*^m eighty. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80.

^b ce qu'. ^c de vous servir. ^d merci. ^t tournée. ^e faire. ^h fait. ^l bien fort. ^k pourrez. ^l vers. ^m jusqu' à.

15.

Let us go. I am ready. Wait for me. I *am looking for*^b my boots. I ^ahave ²found ¹them. Here they are. Turn the key of the door. Where is the key? It is in the door.

Brother, let us speak French. With all my heart. ^{Mon}Sister, have you read "The Queens of England?" No, ^{Ma}but I have read "The Queens of Scotland," by the same author. *How far*^k have you read?

Where is Miss Louisa? She has *a sore*^e hand. Her brother has the hoopingcough. When do ^ayour ³holi-

days^d ¹begin? Next week. In *a week*^t. In *a fortnight*^e. ²To-morrow ¹is *a holiday*^b. I *left*^d school at the ²Christmas ¹*holidays*^d. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90.

^b *cherche*. ^k *jusqu' où*. ^o *mal à la*. ^d *vacances*. ^t *huit jours*. ^k ^e *quinze jours*. ^b *congé*. ¹ *ai quitté*.

16.

A day-school. A boarding-school for young *ladies*^b. Have you *many*^o pupils *at*^d Miss Lawton's? Yes, a *great many*^o. *There are*^t twenty boarders, and *a few*^t day-pupils. Let us see if you know your lesson. Do you understand that *sentence*^e?

Is the piano *in tune*^b? *Hold up*¹ your head. Sing a song. A ²Scotch ¹song. An ²English ¹ballad. An ²Irish ¹melody. I will make him sing. Do you play on the flute? Very little. Her music-master is blind. She plays well on the piano. My little brother plays on the *jews-harp*.

We *shall set out*^k on the *twelfth*¹ of this month. We were twelve at table. The *seventh*^m of the month. His letter is dated the *seventh*^m. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

^b *demoiselles*. ^o *beaucoup*. ^d *chez*. ^t *il y a*. ^t *quelques*. ^e *phrase-là*. ^b *d'accord*. ¹ *levez*. ^k *partirons*. ¹ *douze*. ^m *sept, m*.

17.

RULE III. *Mary's gloves*; *the girl's father*; etc. This form of the possessive or genitive case is rendered in French in an inverted manner, the last word coming first, as if it were, *The gloves of Mary*, les gants DE Marie; *The father of the girl*, le père DE LA fille.

James strikes John's horse. Julius Cæsar's Commentaries. The children's bread. The boy's mother and the girls' father are here. Mrs Bruce's *lady's maid*^b is our gardener's daughter. *That is*^c the house of my father's partner.

The name of the Prince of Wales' tutor is^d Birch. The Omnibus is the poor man's carriage. "Poverty," says Mr Bulwer, "is the wicked man's tempter, the good man's^k perdition, the proud man's curse, the melancholy man's^l halter."

If Dick's father be John's son, *what relation is*^e Dick to John?

^b femme de chambre. ^c voilà. ^d The name of . . . is, s'appelle. ^k honnête homme, or homme de bien. ^l hypochondriaque. ^e quelle parenté y a-t-il entre.

18.

It is by good or bad *spelling*^b that one can often judge if a person's education has been attended to^c.

Are you Mrs Wood's daughter? No, I am Mr Black's niece. You will receive a letter from him or from her. Have you met my brother in the street?

That young man is the ²living ¹portrait of his father.
She is *like*^k her mother.

When the children of Turks or Saracens *cried*^d, their
mothers ²said ¹to them^p, "Hush, hush ! or I will give you
to king Richard."

In China, as in England, the ladies *are fond of*^t dress.^s
^a art. ^{en} ^{art.}

In all countries, women love flowers ; in all countries,
they ²form^h ²nosegays ¹of themⁿ.
^{p. 3}

Guess this French charade.

De la terre vient mon Premier ;
Au ciel se trouve mon Dernier ;
Sur un arbre on voit mon Entier.¹

^b orthographe, f. ^o soignée. ^k ressemble à. ^d pleuraient.
^p leur. ^r aiment. ^s parure, f. ⁿ en. ^h font. ¹ Pour la
réponse, voyez le mot *Charade*.

19.

SCHOOLMASTER. What is the *meaning*^c of "²dry
¹wine?" SCHOLAR. Wine imported in ²empty ¹bottles.
^{p. 3}

Have you ever seen a tiger ? I never saw a tiger,
but I have seen a river-horse and a whale.

Have you had the measles ? No, but I have had the
hoopingcough. My cousin Jane has the scarlet fever.
I have a *sore throat*^a. Allow me to *feel your*^p pulse.
Have you slept well ? *So so*^b.
^{de} ^{art.}

My brothers are in the garden. My father is in
Scotland. My sister is in the country. My mother
and my two aunts are in the dining-room. Will you

have the goodness^c to lend me your penknife? Can you give me a sheet of paper? To whom are you going to write? I am going to write to my sister. Remember^{*} me to her.¹

^c signification, f. ^a mal à la gorge. ^p vous tâter. ^b la la. ¹ rappelez-moi à son souvenir.

20.

GOVERNESS. What are the three degrees of comparison? — PUPIL. The positive, the comparative, and the superlative. The *positive*, is when I say, My governess is a *good* governess; the *comparative*, when I say, My governess is *better* than another governess; the *superlative*, is when I say, My governess is the *best* of all governesses.

art. Allow me to speak. I have left my handkerchief up stairs.^b You will find it on the chair.

This is^c a fine morning^d. Beautiful! Come and see^{*} our flowers. Caroline, *water^m* your flowers. I have watered mine, it is my sister who has forgotten to water hers. I *couldⁿ* not find the watering-pot *last^r* evening when I *wanted^a* it. My pretty rose-bush is quite faded.

Mary, where have you put my rake? I gave it to the gardener this morning. He says it was the hoe that^{ind-4} you gave him.^{que ind-1}

Is Mamma *awake*^d? Is Mamma *up*^r? She calls me.
I hear her voice. Good-bye.

^b en haut. ^c voici. ^d matinée, f. ^m arrosez. ⁿ pouvais.
^r hier au. ^s voulais. ^t éveillée. ^v levée.

21.

Maria, has the laundress brought my brother's linen?

You know that he *starts*^b this evening by the six o'clock
train. He earns seven shillings a-day. Three guineas
a-week. He has four hundred pounds sterling a-year.
It is a *great deal*^c.

Where are my gloves? ^aHave ^ayou got ¹them?
Have you hemmed my silk handkerchief? I am going
to ²show ¹you my new *dress*^d. Where have you bought
it? In the shop *opposite*^t. Are you *disengaged*ⁿ this
evening? Not *till*^r seven o'clock. Will you come
and take tea with us? With much pleasure. *Bring*^r
your sister with you.

Where is Peter? He is *down stairs*^a. Master Peter,
your mamma ²wants^t ¹you. What are you doing? I
am preparing my lessons. Is your tutor come?

A chest of drawers. A drawer. A book-case. The
shelves. A dressing-table. A wash-hand-stand. A
wash-hand-basin. Soap. A towel. A looking-glass.

Her brother and his sister. His relations and yours.
Your mother and mine. Her dictionary and his gram-
mar. Their house and mine. My grandmother and

his. Your daughter and his granddaughter. His Bible and yours. Your children and theirs.

Mr Jones told a gentleman that he had ^a six daughters, ^{ind-4} and that each daughter had a brother; how many children had Mr Jones? ^{ind-2}

^b part. ^c beaucoup. ^d robe, f. ^k en face. ⁿ libre.
^r avant. ^v amenez. ^s en bas. ^t demande.

22.

How old^b is your brother? He is fourteen. He is ^a taller^c than I. He is ^a older^d than you. ^{ans.} What country-man^f are you? I am an Englishman. I have the honour of being an Irishman. ^{*} I thought^s you were a ^{inf-1} Belgian. ^{*} No, I am a Dutchman. ^{que} I beg^v your pardon. ^{ind-2} ^{*}

Your tutor will not come to-day. Go and fetch^b the ball^l. Throw the ball. Catch the ball. Throw it to me. That is^k a good stroke^l. Mind^m the ball.

My horse and his. Our horses and theirs. Your captain and mine. Their officers and ours. Her carriage and mine. That book and that slate. These boys and those girls. This fleet and that army. These sailors and those soldiers.

Mayⁿ the man who has lost one eye for his country never^p see misery with the other.

^{art.} ^b quel âge. ^d plus grand. ^{de} ^d plus âgé. ^f de quel pays.
^s croyais. ^v vous demande. ^b allez chercher. ^l balle, f.
^k voilà. ^l coup, m. ^m prenez garde à. ⁿ puisse. ^p ne jamais.

23.

The lady whom you see. The gentleman whom you know. Of whom do you speak? The travels which you read are very interesting. Here are school books. Which pleases you *most*^b? Of which do you speak? I shall buy *no more*^c novels. Do you read ^{p. 3}French ¹books? *A few*^d. In prose, or in verse?

What a noise you make! You stun me. I heard a ^{ind-4 du}noise in ^{*}*the*^k middle of the night. Who has *spilt*^t the ink on the carpet? Not *I*^s. It is Charlotte's lapdog.

^b *le plus*. ^c *plus de*. ^d *quelques-uns*. ^k *au*. ^t *répandu*.
^s *moi*.

24.

This egg and that egg-cup. This mill and those fields. I have his watch and yours. She has your rings, but you have her purse. Have you my umbrella or theirs? Have they your address and mine? My governess and hers. Their tutor and ours.

What celebrated botanist was born at Upsal, in Sweden? Linnæus. ^{*} ^{ind-3}

Quelle est la plante sur laquelle on ¹reste le plus longtemps quand on apprend la botanique? La *plante* des pieds.

25.

Who built the tower of London? William the ^{ind-4}Conqueror, the hero of his time. Who founded the ^{ind-4}University of Oxford? Alfred the Great.

What king of Spain married Queen Mary of England ?

Philip the Second. What king of England was crowned
 at Scone, in Perthshire ? Charles the Second.

Who was the father of Queen Anne ? James the
 Second, king of England. Who crowns the Queen ?
 The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Who was king of England when Christopher Colum-
 bus discovered America ? Henry the Seventh. Where
 was ^aColumbus ¹born ? At Genoa, in Italy. Where did
 he die ? At Valladolid, in Spain. *In*^b what *year*^c ?
In^d 1506.

^b dans. ^c année, f. ^d en.

26.

Who built the ^aBell-Rock ¹Lighthouse ? The cele-
 brated ^aScotch ¹engineer, Mr Robert Stevenson. Which
 is the most beautiful lake in Scotland ? Loch Lomond.

What volcano is near the *city*^b of Naples ? Mount
 Vesuvius. Where is Japan ? East of Asia. Where
 are the *East Indies*^c ? Between Persia and China.

Where is Cape Horn ? At the south of *South Ame-*
rica^d. Can you ^ashow ^{it} ¹me on the map ? Here it is.
 What isthmus joins Asia to Africa ? The isthmus of
 Suez.

To whom does ²Gibraltar ¹belong? To the English.
 Which is the smallest county in England? Rutland-
 shire.

^b ville, f. ^c Indes orientales. ^d Amérique méridionale.

27.

What clever little boy made a ²wooden ¹watch?
 James Ferguson. What little insect makes honey? The
 bee. What great fish ²gives ¹us oil? The whale.

What is ^b ginger? The root of a plant. Where does
²ginger ¹grow? In Asia, and in the ²West^c ¹Indies.

Where are ^d ²black ¹swans found? In New-Holland.
 On what tree do ²dates ¹grow? On the date-tree, a
 species of palm.

Where was ²Captain ³Cook ¹born? At Whitby, in
 Yorkshire. Where was he killed? At Owhyhee, on
 the 14th February 1779. To whom does ²(the island of
 Madeira) ¹belong? To the Portuguese.

^b qu'est-ce que. ^c occidentales. ^d trouve-t-on.

28.

What is ^b the Pope's palace called? The Vatican.
 Where is Padua? In Italy. What great historian was
 born at Padua? Livy.

Charles V., King of France, rose^c at six o'clock in the

morning; he gave audience to all, poor and rich. He^{ind-3} dined at ten o'clock, and ate only of one ^{pl.}kind^{pl.} of meat.^{ind-3} In his reign appeared the first ^{ne ind-3 que}French translation of the Bible. In what century did ^{ind-3}Charles V. reign? In the fourteenth.

Boileau ^{de}tells ^{us}, that in 1667 it was the fashion in Paris to dine at noon.^{ind-3}

^{de}What^{ind-3} served as a cradle for Henry the Fourth, King of France? The shell of a tortoise. In what castle is^{de} it preserved? In the castle of Pau, ^{de}Lower^{*} Pyrenees. Where ^{art.}were hats invented? At Paris.

^{art.}Which^{*} of the king's subjects is ^{art.}privileged to sit^{*} before the monarch with his hat on? His . . .

^b Comment appelle-t-on. ^c se levait. ^d sorte, f.
^f qu' est-ce qui. ^h est-ce qu' on. ^k Basses. ^l lequel.
ⁱ a le privilège de s'asseoir. ^r sur la tête.

29.

What was the end of Pontius Pilate? He committed suicide^k. Where? At Vienna (Vienne), a town of Gaul, to which^{*} he had been banished^t by the Emperor Caligula.^{art. f.}

Where was ^{*}(the false prophet Mahomet) ^{ind-3}born? At Mecca, in Arabia, in the year 569. Where was he buried? At Medina, also in Arabia. ^{ind-3}Mussulman is a title by which the Mahometans ^{ind-3}distinguish themselves.

from other men, and which signifies, in their language,
art.
 a true believer.

* In 732, the Saracens (Arabians Mussulmans) were defeated by Charles Martel, in the environs of Poitiers. It is said that 375,000 Saracens remained on the field
on ind 3
 of battle.

What is^b ^a a Mahometan ³ temple ¹ called? A mosque.
 What name is ^{given} to the ² pagan ¹ temples of the Chinese, the Indians, and the Siamese? Pagodas.
de de

In general, the Mahometans have probity in ² money
p. 3 de
¹ matters^d.
art.

^k se donna la mort. ^s où. ^t relégué. ^b comment.
^r appelle-t-on. ^c donne-t-on. ^d affaires.

30.

When a work is published after the author's death, ^{what} is^c it ^{called}? Posthumous. What celebrated ² English ¹ poet lived in the reign of Edward the Third?
ind-3 sons *
 Chaucer.

On the 16th January 1794, died Edward Gibbon, ^{*} author of a work entitled, "An History of the Decline and ^{Fall} ^d of the ² Roman ¹ Empire." The celebrated engineer James Watt was born at Greenock, in 1736, ^{*} ind-3 and died at Heathfield, near Birmingham, in 1819.

How many days ^{are there} in a year? 365. What ^{is} ^a planet? A heavenly body^h which ^{shines} ^k only by
de qu' en

reflecting the light of the sun, *round*¹ which it *moves*^m in an ^aalmost ²circular ¹orbit. Jupiter is *the largest*^a planet; but, Sirius is the most brilliant *star*^b in the ^{des}pl. ^{de} heavens. Mercury is the planet which is *nearest*^a the ^asun.

^b comment. ^c is called, *appelle-t-on*. ^d *de la Chute*.
^r y a-t-il. ^e qu'est-ce qu'. ^h astre, m. ^k luit.
^l autour du. ^m se meut. ^a la plus grosse. ^p étoile, f.
^q la plus voisine du.

31.

Have you any *change*? Can you ^achange ¹me a sovereign? I have no *change*^{de} about me. Here is some. Thank you. Much obliged to you.^{sur}

Buy some eggs, and some butter. How many pounds of butter? Take two pounds, if it be good. *Call at*^{de} the butcher's. Tell him to send a round of beef to salt.^{ind-1}
Is there^{*} any fish? What fish do you like? What sort of fish *is there*^{de}? There is skate, salmon, and cod.^{p. 3 p. 3 p. 3}

Will you ask the cook if she has any ^afresh ¹eggs in the house? Yes, she bought *some*^{ind-4} this morning. Has she fried the fish? How much have you paid for your cherries? Three pence a pound; there were ^{*}*some*^{de} at two pence, but they were not fine.^{la}

Have you breakfasted? Not yet. I have invited a lady and a gentleman to breakfast. What have you to

give us ? Have you been invited to dine with the Lord Mayor ? I have dined with him several times. He gives excellent dinners.

p. 4

Guess this ; translate it into English :—

Je suis premier chez les rois, dernier à la cour, toujours à la guerre, mais jamais au combat.—R.

^a monnaie, f.

^b passez chez.

^c y a-t-il.

^d en.

32.

I have just^b met your sister. Wait for your cousins.

inf.1

*

I am not yet ready. I expect my fencing-master. He comes every^c Wednesday and Saturday. My father has given me a riding-master.

Excuse me, I don't waltz. Can^d you dance the polka ? Allow me to ^aoffer ¹you an ice. Take one of these sandwiches.

de

f.

I had the honour of seeing your friend Lady Grant on Thursday last. How is she ? Pretty well. I shall go and ^asee ¹her in the ^{course}^k of the week. If you call on¹ me between eleven and twelve, you will find me at home^t. I shall ^await for ¹you until^s one o'clock. Bring^r your brother with you. He is gone to France.

inf.1

Do you know Mrs Hall ? A little. Very little. That lady is the author of a very pretty novel. You have heardⁿ of M^{lle} Le Normand ? She was an authoress of

*

some^{*} little repute, but better known as the ²Parisian
¹Sibyl.

^b viens de. ^c tous les. ^d savez. ^k courant, m.
ⁱ passez chez. ^t à la maison. ^s jusqu' à. ^r amenez.
ⁿ entendu parler. ^v quelque.

33.

He has lived ninety-five years. Two thousand five hundred and fifty men were killed in that engagement.

A hundred men were *taken*^b prisoners. There are in
 that village one thousand seven hundred souls. This
 newspaper has twenty thousand subscribers. They were
 walking four abreast.

His letter is dated ³May ¹the ²eighth, one thousand
 eight hundred and fifty-two. Our aunt will arrive on
 the thirteenth of ²next ¹month. That country-seat was
 built in the reign of George the Third.

The length of this street is double that of the other.
 An earthquake has destroyed *half*^c the town. I shall
 spend the winter in Italy. I have not seen our friend
 since ³last ¹spring.

^b faits. ^c la moitié de.

34.

Are you hungry^b? Yes, I am hungry. I am very
 hungry. *Are you thirsty*^c? Are you not thirsty? I

am thirsty. I am very thirsty. Take a glass of wine. Will you take a glass of cider? Hear me. I have a word^r to say to you. Where are you going? Whence do you come? I come *from*^d my brother's. Have you been at church?

I am going to see my aunt. Will you come with me? Willingly. Let us take your brother *on our way*^s. Is Mr Sidney *at home*^t? He is gone out. He is *just*^a gone out. He is not *at home*^t. Can you tell us where he is gone? I think he is gone to his office. Do you know when he *will return*^k?

^b to be hungry, avoir faim. ^c to be thirsty, avoir soif. ^r un petit mot. ^d de chez. ^s en passant. ^t à la maison. ^a vient de. ^k reviendra.

35.

I shall write to you on Wednesday, if I cannot come and see you on Friday. I shall have the pleasure of ²seeing ¹you on Monday or Tuesday. ²To-morrow ¹is Christmas-day. My uncle will come and ²see ¹me on new-year's day. He will bring us some *new-year's gifts*^b.

I shall go into the country at Easter. My guardian will arrive next week. How do you do to-day? I am very well. How is your father? He is pretty well. And how is your mother? She is much better. Have

you *heard*^c from your brother? I expect a letter from him *every day*^d.

Is he very learned? *So so*^r. Does he *understand*^k

French? A little. Do you translate any fables? Yes,
^{art.} ^{*}

La Fontaine's Fables in De Fivas' *Beautés*.

^b *étrennes*. ^c *reçu des nouvelles*. ^d *de jour en jour*.
^r *la la*. ^k *entend*.

36.

Conjugate the ²following ¹verbs :

bâtir ; courir ; croire ; éteindre.

State the gender of the ²following ¹nouns :

mer ; fer ; vérité ; santé ; cigare.

What is the feminine of the adjectives *blanc ; gras ; beau ; flatteur ; favori ; traître*.

And the masculine of *fraîche ; sèche ; maligne ; fausse ; douce ; neuve ; basse ; rousse ; vive*.

Give the feminine plural of the pronouns *tel ; quelqu'un ; l'un l'autre ; l'un et l'autre*.

Give the English of the ²following ¹examples of prepositions: *autour de la lune ; au travers de la foule ; hors de la maison ; chez nous ; outre cela ; quant à l'argent*.

37.

How are you, my dear lad?—John, a chair for Mr Richard.—Where do you live here?—Yonder.—*Every one*^b sings your praises.—You *are joking*^c, gentlemen. But *never mind*^d.

You have *heard*^s of Napoleon, *I dare say*^s. He used
to call a first battle the baptism of Glory. *

* ^{ind-2} You *understand*^h me?—What do you *mean*ⁿ? ^{art.} ²I
¹*really*^k do not *understand*^t you. *

Come^s, relate an anecdote.

An author was reading a tragedy; after having named
the *characters*^m, he said, "The *scene* is at Constantino-
ple." "Pshaw!" interrupted a lady, "you *are mis-*
^{ind-3}*taken*^s; the *Seine* does not go so far."

^b *Tout le monde.* ^c *badinez.* ^d *n'importe, or c'est égal.*
^e *entendu parler.* ^f *sans doute.* ^h *entendez.* ⁿ *voulez-vous*
dire. ^k *vraiment.* ^t *comprends.* ^s *allons.* ^m *personnages.*
^a *vous vous trompez.*

38.

Call to the conductor. There is no room. We are
^{*}*full*^k. There is *but*^s one place. Here is another omni-
bus. It does not go the same *way*ⁿ. We are going to
^dthe Exchange. I shall take the ²railway ¹omnibus.
Take^r that luggage to the ²omnibus ¹office. When do
you *start*^s? We *start*^s in five minutes.

I believe there is a train which *leaves*^m at ten o'clock.
^{qu'}The train will *start*^s in five minutes. I shall take a first
class ticket. I shall go in a second class carriage. Take
your ticket. What luggage have you? I have two
trunks, a carpet-bag, and a hat-box. *Take great care*^b
of the hat-box.

Here is the locomotive. I like going fast. *How long^s* shall we *stop^t* at the first station? We are passing over a viaduct. *Here we are^d* ^{at the terminus^s} ^{at last^s}. Have the goodness to *give^s* me your ticket. Here it is. Let us go and get our luggage.

^k *au complet.* ^{n'} . . *qu'.* ⁿ *côté,* m. ^r *portez.* ^a *to start, partir.* ^m *part.* ^b *ayez bien soin.* ^c *combien de temps.* ^t *resterons.* ^d *nous voici.* ^x *débarcadère,* m. ^e *remettre.*

39.

Shall we not take^m our ^{usualⁿ} ^{walk^s} before breakfast? Willingly, if the sun is not too *hot^s*. The sun dazzles me. Go and fetch my hat and gloves. They are on the arm-chair in my dressing-room. Thank you. Follow me. All the lilacs are *in bloom^t*. What a ^{charm-^s}ing ^{odour^s}!

Let us sit down^x under this great oak-tree. What a variety of trees in this little wood. The oak, the elm, the lime, the ash, the horse-chesnut, the plane-tree, the pine, the ^{silver^s} ^{fir^s}.

Here is^b a nest *with^c* a charming little bird *in it.* I see it, it is a robin redbreast. Poor little *thing^d*, it looks at me. Leave *it^r* its liberty and life.

I should like^s to find a nightingale's nest. I see a bird near our windows. It is a sparrow or a swallow. I lost two bullfinches last year, they were so *pretty^k*! Since

we are talking of birds, do you like goldfinches? *Many*
people^b *keep*^d them in cages as they do canary-birds.
art. a. * * art

^m ne ferons-nous pas. ⁿ ordinaire. ^a ardent. ^t en fleurs.
^x asseyons-nous. ^s blanc. ^b voici. ^c dans lequel il y a.
^d bête, f. ^r lui. ^s voudrais bien. ^b beaucoup de gens.
^j mettent. ^k gentils.

40.

The garden *gate*^a is open. Let us go in. *I am fond*
of^r gathering flowers. We shall ^{no} *doubt*^s ^{find} the
inf-1 p. 3 gardener. Oh ! I see him yonder *at work*^t. Do gather
* me some *large*^r roses and fine pinks. Can you give me
d some mignonette, auriculas, pansies, or lilies of the val-
p. 3 p. 3 ley ? We are going to visit the kitchen-garden, the hot-
* houses, and the orchard. *This way*^r. What a fine wall
* fruit-tree ! There will be, this year, abundance of apples
d and pears. And the plums which I like so much, espe-
art. cially green-gages. I shall come when the currants and
raspberries *are*^s ripe. A strawberry-plant. A rasp-
art. berry-bush. A gooseberry-bush. A black-currant-
bush.

Pray^b, Madam, look at these *peas*^c and asparagus.
*
The peas are already *in blossom*^d. In a month we shall
have *French beans*^f, and a little later *Windsor beans*^s.
p. 3 p. 3
You, *no doubt*^h, have some mangel-wurzel and *cos lettuce*ⁱ.

Here are^k beds^l of carrots and onions. On this side^m are the turnips and spinach. I do not see any celery nor parsley. You know I am fond ofⁿ artichokes. You will have some. I have also cauliflowers and ³nice^p ¹young ²sprouts.

^a grille, f. ^r j'aime à. ^s sûrement. ^t qui travaille. ^v grosses. ^x par ici. ^y seront. ^b Je vous en prie. ^c petits-pois. ^d en fleurs. ^e haricots verts. ^f fèves de marais. ^h sans doute. ^j des laitues romaines. ^k voici. ^l des planches. ^m de ce côté-ci. ⁿ aime. ^p très beaux.

41.

Come and see the green-house, and the hot-house. We intend ²going ¹there also. Have you any pine-apples this year? *Here are^k some^l. Choose one of them^l. Here is^k the coffee-tree. It grows from eight to nine feet high. Its leaves are like^b those of the laurel, and have no smell^c. Its blossom is^d white, and sometimes of a ²pale ¹red.*

What sort of reeds are those^f? They are sugar canes. The shrub which you see at the end of the hot-house, is the cotton-tree. It produces a nut filled with a ²beautiful^e ³white ¹down. From this down, when spun, is made that fine calico^h and muslin which you wear.

^k voici. ^l en. ^b ressemblent à. ^c point d'odeur. ^d les fleurs en sont. ^e est-ce là. ^f parfaitement. ^h que sont tissées les belles toiles.

42.

This way, Ladies, *through*^b the poultry-yard. The geese are *frightened at*^c Sidney's dog. What a noise they make ! *

Oh, there is^d the new hen-house. Do you think *there are*^e already many eggs in the *nests*^f ? Here is a provision of *new-laid*^h *eggs*ⁱ. I have found sixteen.

Take *care*^l, in running so fast, not to fall into the duck-pond. Have you seen the dove-cot ? Speak to the poultry-maid. How many pairs of pigeons have you ? Look at this turkey-cock, and that peacock *spreading out*^m his fine tail. How do you feed your rabbits ? *
*
"

I should have been *glad to*ⁿ have spoken to the dairy-maid. I have not time to wait. *Come*^p, Ladies. *
art. d^{Inf-1}

^b *Au travers de.* ^c *effrayées du.* ^d *Ah ! voilà.* ^e *qu'il y ait.* ^f *nichoirs.* ^h *frais.* ⁱ *garde.* ^m *qui fait la roue avec.*
ⁿ *bien aise de.* ^p *allons.*

43.

I think^b I hear a violin. Yes, and a fife. It is the wedding of our miller's son. They are going to church. Oh, *what*^c a number of *people*^e ! They *are bowing to*^d ^{us}. They seem *in high spirits*^f. The bridegroom is *sober*^g and *industrious*^h, and the bride an excellent house-
* * "

wife. Her father ^agives ¹her a house and four acres of land, a flock of fifty sheep, and three cows. Oh! she is a ^arich^k ¹girl. Yes, for a country one^l.

Look at that ant. You have an ant's nest^m behind you. Take off theⁿ earwig that is on your gown. The metamorphosis of caterpillars into pretty butterflies is one of the wonders of nature. Let us go in^p.

^b Il me semble que. ^c que. ^r monde. ^d saluent. ^f bien gais. ^g sage. ^h laborieux. ^k bien riche. ^l fille de village. ^m fourmilière, f. ⁿ ôtez ce. ^p rentrons.

44.

Is our breakfast ready? Yes, Madam, long since^b. Bring the tea-pot and the tea-caddy. Give me the china cups that my brother sent^c me from China. Here they are. Go and fetch the kettle. Mary, pour some water. Sit down, Louisa, and take that napkin.

Madame, here is your milliner coming^d into the yard. You will also have ^a(a visit) ¹(this morning) from your dressmaker. I think I hear her. Give me my little bill. The whole amounts only to £8. How many dresses^f do you bring me? Two, you shall have the others ^anext ¹Saturday. My forewoman shall bring them.

^b Depuis longtemps. ^c a envoyées. ^d qui entre. ^f robes.

45.

Frances, what are you doing? I cannot *thread*^r my needle. Can you help me? What are you seeking? I have lost my needle and my gold thimble. What will your papa say? I promise to be more careful *in future*^b. I see two gentlemen on horseback. I think I recognise two of my father's friends. One is the son of his partner in London. We hope to see him at dinner.

Here comes^c a sportsman. I have fired more than twenty shots. Yet, I can only offer you a hare, and a brace of partridges. Where have you left your gun? With my gamekeeper. You are very fond of *hunting and shooting*^d, Sir.

^r enfiler. ^b à l'avenir. ^c voici. ^d la chasse.

46.

Come and rake the walks of your garden. Here is your rake.

The emperor Diocletian, after having abdicated the empire, cultivated a garden with his own hands, at Salona, in Dalmatia.

"I thank God *I was born*^b on the banks of the Hudson! *I think it*^c an ^ainvaluable ¹advantage to be born and *brought up*^d in the neighbourhood of *some*^k grand

and noble object in nature—a river, a lake, or a mountain.” (*Washington Irving*.)

^b de m'avoir fait naître. ^c je crois que c'est. ^d d'être élevé.
^k quelque.

47.

Have you been in America? I have been in Canada and in the ²United ¹States. You have ²travelled ^{1a} great deal^b. Have you been in any^c other country? I spent a summer in Sweden and Norway. Have you any ^{ind.4} acquaintances^d in Stockholm? I know the families of the ²English ¹Consul, and of the ²French ¹Vice-Consul.

Have you ever been in Switzerland? Two or three times. It is a fine country. Do you like Zurich? Not so much as^e Lausanne. They are two pretty towns.

Do you remember a Captain Dick? He says he knows you very well. His sister married Mr Smith, your London banker. His father is a physician and his uncle a surgeon; they are both^f very skilful^g.

^b beaucoup. ^c quelqu'. ^d connaissances. ^e autant que.
^f tous deux. ^g habiles.

48.

Conjugate the verbs *aller, venir, vivre*.

Translate the ²following ¹sentences into French:—

Come down, you are wanted. Here you are! It is a false report. I was told. She was in despair. I am

happy to see you. That is my business. Life was at stake. You have a cold in the head. I have a mind to do it. My arm hurts me. To burst into laughter. To fall out with a person. *Never mind^b*. To hear news from a person. To put one's self in a passion.

^b *c'est égal, or ça ne fait rien.*

49.

Have you anything? I have nothing. I have something. What pretty thing have you? I have nothing pretty. Are you sleepy? I am not sleepy. Who is hungry? Nobody is hungry. The little girl is hungry and thirsty. What have you to drink? I have nothing to drink. Have you the cork? No, Sir, I have it not. Cork this bottle. Uncork these bottles. Have you my cork-screw, or that of the butler? I have that of the waiter. Which bread have you? I have that of the good baker.

Which dog have you? I have the gamekeeper's dog.

Have you our neighbour's big dog? No, I have Donald's ^{p. 11} ²Scotch ¹terrier. Have you the good or the bad horse of the farmer? I have the good one. Have

I your hens or those of your cook? Your servants have mine. You have those of the good peasant. Have you my umbrella, or yours? I have neither yours nor mine. Has your brother money to buy a horse? He has some to buy one.

^{p. 3}

50.

Have you the carriage of the Irishman, or that of the Scotchman? I have neither the one nor the other. Who has money? The French have some. Who has

^{p. 3} gold? The English have some. Have the Dutch good ^{p. 4}

^{p. 3} cheese? Yes, Sir, and they have also fine ships. Who has ^{p. 4}

our silver candlesticks? The boy of our silversmith has them. Who has good shoes? My shoemaker has some.

^{p. 4} Which gloves have you? I have your sister's gloves. Has the tailor the buttons? He has the buttons, but he has not the thread. Has the son of your tailor my good thimble? He has that of the dressmaker.

Has she the servant's broom? Which broom has the servant? She has her own. Has he the hammer or the nails of the carpenter? He has them not. He has neither the hammer nor the nails. Does your father wish to see me? He wishes to see you to give you something good. He has a good head and a good heart. Will you speak to the captain's son? I will speak to him. Where is he? He is with the chaplain's nephew.

51.

How much do I owe you? Have you made out my bill? Here is the bill. What is the amount? ^{*} Will you have the kindness to give me a receipt? Will you have it on a stamp? If you please.

Received from Mr Victor Cousin the sum of five hundred francs *in full of all demands*^b.

London, February 10th, 1852.

A. D.

JULES JANIN'S RECEIPT.

Received from his Excellency Prince Metternich^{art.} twenty-five bottles of Johannisberg, first quality.

Paris, 15th May 1848.

^b *pour solde de tout compte jusqu' à ce jour.*

52.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Liverpool, 6th January 1852.

£150.

Three months after date, we promise to pay
Dans * * * *
 Messrs Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. or *order*^b, the sum
 of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling, for value
 * * * *
 received.

JONES BROTHERS.

^b *à leur ordre.*

53.

Mr Wyse requests *the honour of Mr Sidney's company* at dinner^b, on Thursday next, at six o'clock.

*
 64, Piccadilly,
 February 15th, 1852.

Miss Bell accepts with much pleasure the *kind*^a invitation of Mrs Orme.

18, Belgrave Square,
Friday morning.

^a *M. Sidney de lui faire l'honneur de dîner avec lui.*
^o *aimable.*

54.

To begin a letter. My Lord. My Lady. Sir.
^{pour} Gentlemen. Madam. My dear Sir. My dear friend.

To end a letter. I have the honour to be, my Lord,
^{pour} your Lordship's *most obedient humble*^b servant. Your
^a devoted ^{*} friend. *Yours truly*^c.

I have only to add, that we shall be happy to ^asee
^a you on Saturday, at ^{qu'}any hour *most suitable to your-*
^{*}self^d.

We live at a little village called New France, *a few*^e miles from Edinburgh. We shall pass the summer here, and the winter in London. Write me soon.

Ever yours^f,

A. B.

^b *le très humble et très obéissant.* ^c *Votre tout dévoué, or*
Tout à vous. ^d *qui vous conviendra le mieux.* ^e *à quelques.*
^f *à vous pour toujours.*

55.

I pray God, Monsieur the Archbishop, *to have you in^b his holy keeping^c*. Written at Edinburgh the 10th day of August, 1562. *

Your very good friend,

MARIE R.

From Lislebourg, 1st October, 1565.

Tell me how the bearer acquits himself of his commission, for I assure you he is more English than Scotch. For the present, *this must^d suffice*. I pray God to give you, with health, a long and happy life.

art.

Your very sincere friend,

MARIE R.

^b *de vous avoir en*, or *qu'il vous ait en*. ^c *sainte garde*.
^d *ceci doit*, with Inf., or, *il faut que ceci*, with Subj.

56.

MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT,

I HAVE to acknowledge an act of ^aenlightened ¹courtesy on your part, towards my illustrious fellow-countryman ²Mr ROBERT STEPHENSON, engineer, who, says your *Moniteur*, “has been named a Knight of the Order of the Legion of Honour.” *

Allow me, M. LE PRÉSIDENT, ⁴sincerely ¹to ³thank ²you.

Receive^b the assurance of my best^c consideration,

Y^{rs} P^{ch}.

^b *Agrééz.*

^c *haute.*

57.

Our vacation^b will begin on the 20th instant^c, and end the 26th of July. I have ^{*}gained^d the first prize in French. The distribution of prizes ^{art.}takes place^e on Friday. I am to^f recite a scene from Molière's comedy of the Miser. p. 11

I have the ²following ¹sentences to translate into French :—

I have just arrived from Paris.

My sister had departed for England before my arrival.

Having repented of her error, she wept.

Those are your cherries, mine have been placed on the table.

This bottle of wine is worse than the last ; they have both been badly corked.

The child will soon be able to read.

Where have you been this afternoon ?

I should have been very happy to have seen your brother.

^b vacances, f. pl. ^c du courant. ^d remporté. ^e aura lieu.
^f dois, or vais.

58.

On my return from Merchiston Castle this morning, I found your letter on my table. We have ^{ind-4}taken^b ²a ¹house ¹here at^c £65 a-year. We have a dining-room,

a fine drawing-room, a library, five bed-rooms, two dressing-rooms, and three servants' rooms.

My uncle and aunt are going to spend a month or two in Dublin. They are *very fond of* Ireland. Do not fail to write to me as soon as you get to Paris. Send me a complete journal. I will read it to mamma.

^b loué. ^o à raison de. ^d aiment beaucoup l'. ^r manquez.
^v arriverez.

59.

I herewith send you a copy of the contract. My uncle has given the white house and garden to my sister.

My father acknowledges the receipt of your letter dated the 5th of June.

I send you by the bearer a copy of Blackwood's Magazine. Read the speech of the witty Christopher North.

Forward me a dozen copies of your excellent French Grammar. Your account shall be settled the first time

I see you. I have examined your brother's French exercises; they do him much credit.

Your friendship is (an invaluable treasure) to me.

^b ci-incluse. ^o accuse réception. ^d du. ^x envoyez-moi.
^r réglé. ^s honneur.

60.

I shall call on^b you on Tuesday the 15th instant^c. My brother will call on^b the Captain towards the end of the week. I shall be at home^d on Friday and Saturday. I shall be happy to^k see you in the evening^r.

I had the pleasure of meeting here several of my father's best friends. I beg to apologize for^a not having sent you sooner the book herein enclosedⁱ.

The bearer of this note, Peter Dods, our head-clerk, will deliver^x to you the sum of two thousand, three hundred and thirty-five pounds.

Dubois and Son, merchants.

^b to call on, *passer chez*. ^c du courant. ^d chez moi, or à la maison. ^k charmé de. ^r soirée, f. ^a vous fais mes excuses de. ⁱ ci-inclus. ^x remettra.

61.

I have changed my mind^b. I intend going to see you next week. If it be^c fine, I shall hire a saddle-horse. Do not expect me before seven o'clock.

We shall remain here until the 8th of next month. I have no news to tell you. Every one^d here is very dull.

My uncle has brought you as a^k present a cameo from Rome. He has made me a present of a ring. My cousin is much grown^r.

You will receive *herewith*^a a five pound bank *note*^t, and a cheque upon the National Bank for one hundred pounds.

^b *d'idée.* ^c *fait.* ^d *tout le monde.* ^k *pour.* ^r *grandi.*
^a *ci-inclus.* ^t *billet, m.*

62.

I have received two letters. The two letters that I have received^b. Lucretia killed^c herself. That lady^{ind-4} bought^c herself two gowns. She has cut^d her^d fingers.^{ind-4}
 This tailor sells ^a*ready-made*^r ¹*clothes.*
 p. 3

He treated me as if I had^k been his own son. That^{ind-3} law has been abolished. Warn your brother of it^m.

His Majesty followed on horseback. The Emperor of Austria was ^a*then* ¹*travelling* incognito, under the name of Count Olmutz.^{ind-3}

The ^a*Neapolitan* ¹*ambassador* says, "that a *bright*^a sun in England is not quite so brilliant as the moonlight at Naples.

^b See *De Fivas'* Gram. Rules on the Past Participle, p. 284. ^c *Ibid.* p. 287. ^d *les.* ^r *tout faits.* ^k *eusse.* ^m *en,* after the verb. ^a *beau.*

63.

Conjugate the verbs *voir, savoir, connaître.*

Translate into French :—

The mail arrives at half-past ten o'clock.—The moon

was rising.—Have you come on foot or on horseback?—Have you stone or wooden tables?—You will find the newspaper upon my writing-table.—My aunt loved her brother's children.—Don't shake the table.—He forgets he owes me some money.—Such are His Majesty's orders.—His Royal Highness Prince Alfred took off his hat.

64.

Jews and Quakers never beg. An ^{art.}unpolite ^{art.}Irish-man is a rarity; an ^{f.}Irish woman not ^{*}polite is something that has not yet been discovered in this world.

A ^{*}limited ¹Education.—Kitty ²excused ³herself by saying, “I have not much ⁴learning^b; I ⁵never ⁶went^c to school but one day, and that was in the evening, and we had no candle, and the master didn't come.”

^b instruction.

^c n'ai jamais été.

65.

A Jew of Bristol, named Levy, had advanced some money for the Marquis of Douro, but not having been re-imbursed so soon as *he expected^d*, he wrote to the Duke of Wellington. His Grace answered: “I am not the Marquis of Douro, nor am I the collector of Mr Levy's debts.” *It is stated^e that the Jew was offered^f for the autograph, a sum far above^g the amount claimed.*

^b qu'il s'y attendait.

^c on dit.

^d on offrit au Juif.

^e bien au-dessus de.

66.

An ¹Irish ¹officer was speaking very loud to one of his comrades. As he was leaving him, he said to him with a ²rather ²important ¹tone, "I am going to dine with Wellington." The Duke *being*^o behind this officer said to him with *mildness*^d, "*on account*^r of my rank, and not *on account*^r of my merit, say at least Mr Wellington." The Irishman who *did not think to*^a be so near his general, said to him without appearing surprised, "*They*^t never say Mr Cæsar, Mr Alexander; I thought *that they ought not to*^k say Mr Wellington.

^b assez. ^c se trouvant. ^d bonté. ^r d cause. ^s ne croyais pas. ^t on. ^k qu'on ne devait pas.

67.

After the battle of Blenheim, Marlborough having recognized among the ²wounded ¹prisoners a ²French ¹soldier whom he had *noticed*^b in the action, said to him: If thy master had many soldiers like thee, he would be invincible. It is not, replied the prisoner, soldiers like me that he is in want of, it is generals *such as*^o you.

One of the treasurers of Napoleon *had just brought him*^d 50,000 francs in gold. A courtier, who thought *he was not heard by*^k the emperor, said to some one: "*That is*^r a sum which would render me happy all my life." "Be so^s," said Napoleon to him, in ²giving ¹it to ²him.

^b remarqué. ^c comme. ^d venait de lui apporter. ^k n'être pas entendu de. ^r voilà. ^s le.

68.

Alexander, in the midst of his conquests, was reading some ^asecret ¹letters. Ephestion, one of his generals, came near^b, and read with him. The king did not ^{ind-3}prevent him; and ²only ¹taking his ring, he ^{ind-3}placed^c the seal on the mouth of his favourite.

"GEORGE 1st," says Dr Johnson, "^{art.} knew nothing, and ^{ind-3}desired to know nothing; did nothing, and desired to do nothing; and the only good thing that is told of him is, that he wished to restore the crown to its ^{ind-3}hereditary ^{* art.} successor."

Do you play at cards? asked GEORGE III. of Horne ^{art.}Tooke. No, Sire, I cannot even tell a king from a knave.

^b s'approche. ^c posa.

69.

On taking the oath of fidelity to Louis-Philippe in 1830, Talleyrand said, "This is the thirteenth."

"What is a throne?" said NAPOLEON. "Four pieces of ²gilded ¹wood covered with a piece of velvet."

"Dignasse," said one day Louis XV. to the general of that name: "You are getting old^b: Where do you wish to be buried^c?" "Sire, at the feet of your Majesty." This answer rendered the king sad and thoughtful.

^b vieillissez. ^c qu'on vous enterre.

70.

Lord Albemarle being at Aix-la-Chapelle, and not wishing to be known, ordered a negro who ²served ¹him, if they ²asked ¹him who ²his ²master ¹was, to say that he was a Frenchman. They did not fail to ^{put}^b the question to the black, who replied : " My master is a Frenchman, and so am I." *

A dancingmaster asked a friend of his, if it were true that Lord Brougham had been made Lord High Chancellor of England. *He was answered in the affirmative*^c. That ²astonishes ¹me, replied the dancingmaster ; what merit then has the King found in this Lord Brougham ? For me, I had that man two years in *my*^d hands, and I never could make anything of him.

^b faire. ^c on lui dit que oui. ^d les.

71.

Mr Hume asks Lord John Russell if he has any objection to give a return of the number of times the head porter at the Treasury has sneezed since 1848, distinguishing the sneezes resulting from a cold in the head from those occasioned by mere snuff.

Anecdote of the President of the French Republic.—A few days ago a gentleman called on a coachmaker, and bargained with him for a handsome carriage. " What is your lowest price ? "—" 3000 francs," replied the coachmaker. " That is not dear," continued the customer. " Dear ! Sir," cried the coachbuilder, " but for the re-

volution, and the *silly fellow*^b at the head of the Republic, it would be worth 6000 francs." "Monsieur," said the customer with a smile, "I am *the silly fellow* you *speak of*^c, you may send it to the Elysée."

^b *nigaud*, m. ^c *ce nigaud*.

72.

A man boasted of having found the secret of making gold, and asked a reward from Leo X. This pope, the protector of the arts, appeared to accede to this request, and the quack flattered himself already of the greatest fortune. When he returned to solicit his recompense, Leo ^{gave}¹him a large ^{empty}²purse, in ^{saying}³to him that "since he knew how to make gold, he had only need of a purse to ^{contain}⁴it."

^{Dom}¹inique, ^{the}²Actor, ^{being}³at supper with Louis XIV., had his eyes fixed on a dish of partridges. The king, who ^{perceived}⁴it^c, said to the attendant who ^{was}⁵*clearing away*^d: Let that dish be given to Dominique.—What! Sire, and the partridges also! The king, who entered into the thought of Dominique, replied; And the partridges also. So Dominique, by this *skilful question*^k, had, with the partridges, the dish, which was of gold.

^b *se trouvant*. ^c *s'en aperçut*. ^d *desservait*. ^k *demande adroite*.

73.

A poor man *was quoting*^b in his favour these words of Malachi: *Have we not all one Father?*^{*} and was asking charity from JAMES I., *calling*^c him brother. The ^{art.} King *gave*¹ him a penny, but the poor man being dissatisfied, said that it was very little for a king. “Go,”^{ind-2} replied James to him, “if each of your brothers *gives*² you as much, you will soon be much richer than I.”

A beggar was asking charity from Beau Brummell: “A penny, My Lord, if you please!”—“A penny!” said the Beau, “I have *heard*^d of such a thing, but I have never seen one. Hold! here is a shilling.”

^b citait. ^c traitant de. ^d entendu parler.

74.

They^b were speaking, in company, of two brave officers, and *they were praising them*^c. Do not be surprised at their valour, said a Kilkenny gentleman; one is an Irishman, and the other deserves *to be one*^d.

²German ¹self-love.—Brethren, said a ²German ¹doctor, if Socrates *were to return*^k amongst us, and *see*^r the ²flourishing ¹state in *which*¹ the sciences are in Europe. What *do I say*¹, in Europe? in Germany. What do I say, in Germany? in Saxony. What do I say, in Saxony? at Leipsic. What do I say, at Leipsic? in this university. Then, seized *with*¹ astonishment, and penetrated *with*¹ respect, Socrates *would take his seat*^h

modestly among our scholars ; and, receiving our lessons with humility, he would ²soon ¹lose with us that ignorance of *which*² he complained so justly.

^b on. ^c on en faisait l'éloge. ^d de l'être. ^k revenait.
^r qu'il vit. ^a où. ^t dis-je. ^f de. ^h s'assiérait. ^s dont.

75.

Listen to a quack : he is the first physician in *the*^b world, ²(the most zealous) ¹patriot in *the*^t nation. Addison relates having seen, at Hammersmith, one of those patriots, who was saying to his auditory : “ I owe my birth and my education to this *place*^f ; I love it tenderly, and in gratitude for the benefits that I ²have ³received ¹in it^c, I make a present of a crown to all those who will please^d to ²accept ¹it.” Each auditor *expected*^k to receive the five-shilling piece. The doctor put his hand into a long bag, *took*^a from it^c a handful of small packets, and said to the assembly : “ Gentlemen, I ²sell ¹these *ordinarily*^s for five shillings and sixpence ; but in favour of this *place*^f, for which I have a ²filial ¹tenderness, I will deduct^a five shillings of it^c.”

^b du. ^t de la. ^f endroit, m. ^c y. ^d voudront bien.
^k s'attendait. ^r la. ^a tire, or tira. ^s d'ordinaire. ^s rabattrai.
^e en, before the verb.

76.

A judge asked a barrister why he ²so ³often ¹under-took^b bad cases. “ My Lord,” replied the advocate,

"I have ¹lost ¹so many^o good ones, that I no longer^d know which to take."

A child hearing it said^k that his mother had just^r lost a lawsuit, said, in throwing himself on^a her neck: Ah! mamma, how^t glad I am that you have lost that lawsuit which ²tormented ¹you so much!

A countryman went to consult an oculist: he ²found ¹him at table, eating and drinking well. What is to be done for my eyes? said the peasant to him. *Abstain^a* from wine, replied the oculist. But it seems to me, retorted the peasant in approaching him, that your eyes are not in a better condition^o than mine, and yet you drink some of it.—Yes, truly; for I like better to drink than be cured.

^b se chargeait. ^o tant. ^a ne . . . plus. ^k dire. ^r venait de, with inf. ^a à. ^t que. ^a vous abstenir. ^o plus sains.

77.

How^b ²cross^o ¹(you are)! Do not be so cross. She is often cross^o. What a pretty cross^d she wears! Is it gold or gilt? It is a silver cross, a diamond cross. In some countries, females ²sometimes ¹wear, as a neck ornament, small crosses^d of gold or silver

Several orders of knighthood wear a cross^d. The cross of Saint Andrew is made in the form of an X. That of Saint Anthony is made in the form of a T.

It is a great cross^d to have ²ungrateful ¹children.

Head^d or tail^f. Let us throw head or tail who shall have it.

^b *que.* ^c *de mauvaise humeur.* ^d *croix, f.* ^f *pile.*

78.

Laziness begins in cobwebs, and ends in iron chains.
art.

Idleness has no advocate, but many friends.
art.

Distinguish between idleness, ignorance, *want^b* of attention, and malice.

Solon said: "The sight of a drunkard is the best lesson of sobriety that *one can^c* give to children."

Thou askest if the ant, which is under thy feet, has the right to *complain^d*? Yes, or else thou hast not the right to *complain^k*, when thou art *crushed^r* by the elephant.

To believe that a weak enemy cannot *injure^a*, is to believe that a spark cannot cause a conflagration.
* *

^b *manque, m.* ^c *l'on puisse.* ^d *de se plaindre.* ^k *de te plaindre.* ^r *écrasé.* ^a *nuire.*

79.

Man looks much to the coat, and God entirely to the heart.

The most common things are the most useful: which shows the wisdom and goodness of the Father of the family of the world.
art.

^aImaginary ^bdiseases form at least the half of the patrimony of physicians.

Let us honour *old age*^b, since it is to it^c that we ^{all}
^{*}
 tend.

Knowledge is a treasure of which study is the key.
 art. art.

Socrates was *questioned*^d upon the difference that
 ind-3
 there was between an ^{enlightened}^c ^{man}¹ and an igno-
 rant one. *Send them*^r, said he, out of their own coun-
 try, and you will see.
 ind-3 *

^b vieillesse, f. ^c où. ^d interrogé. ^e éclairé. ^r qu'on les envoie.

80.

EIGHT PROVERBS OF SOLOMON.

1. My son, *hear*^b the instruction of thy father, and forsake not the *law*^c of thy mother.

2. He that spareth his rod, hateth his son; but he that loveth him, *chasteneth him betimes*^d.

3. A false balance is abomination to the *Lord*^t; but a ^{just}¹ ^{weight}² is his *delight*^r.
 La en

4. ^(Better is)^k a ^(little with righteousness)^h,
 *
 than great revenues without *right*^m.
 p. 4

5. A ^{soft}² ^{answer}¹ *turneth away*ⁿ *wrath*^r; but *grievous words*^s *stir up*^t *anger*.
 art.

6. ^{Pleasant}^r ^{words}¹ are as an honey-comb, *sweet*^r to
 art. * pl.
 the soul, and health to the bones.

7. *Every*^s ^{wise}² ^{woman}¹ buildeth her house; but the foolish *plucketh it down with*^a her hands.

8. It is *better*^k to dwell in a corner of the house-top, than with a ²*brawling* ¹*woman* in a *wide*^l house.

^b écoute. ^c enseignement. ^d se hâte de le châtier. ^f Éternel.
^g lui est agréable. ^h peu, avec justice. ^k vaut mieux. ^m droit.
ⁿ apaise. ^r fureur, f. ^s la parole dure. ^t excite. ^v agré-
ables. ^x une douceur. ^z toute. ^a la ruine de. ⁱ grande.

81.

To soften a policeman call him Inspector.

"It is *to no purpose*^b to tell me," said Dr Johnson, "that eggs are a penny the dozen in the Highlands; *that*^c is not because eggs are many, but because pence are few."

An invitation to dinner is *generally*,^d in Paris, the most solid advantage of a letter of introduction.

Hope is the last thing that dies in man.

art.

art.

Diogenes *held out*^e his ^{* art.} hand to a statue, *in order to*
accustom himself,^f ^{ind-2} said he, ^{art.} to refusal.

Truth is the foundation of virtue.

art.

art.

^b inutile. ^c ce. ^d d'ordinaire. ^r tendait. ^s pour s'ac-
coutumer.

82.

Dr Johnson maintained that a boy at school is the
^{ind-2} happiest of ^{art.} human beings. His friend Boswell was of
^{art.} a different opinion.

Louis-Philippe taught during nearly a year mathe-

matics, geography, history, English, and French, at the grammar school^b of Reichenau, in Switzerland.

Talleyrand used to say of Caroline Bonaparte (M^{me} Murat) that she had the head of Cromwell on the body of a pretty woman.

Julius Cæsar was born in the year 98 B.C. His ^{ind-3} ^{*} favourite ^{*} maxim was, "that he *would rather*^c be the first man^d in a village, than the second in Rome."

The emperor Augustus ^{often} ¹admitted at his table Horace and Virgil, his ²favourite ¹authors.

^b collège, m. ^c aimerait mieux. ^d personnage, m.

83.

From a Letter of the Rev. Sydney Smith.—"I am seventy-four years old; and, being a canon of St Paul's, in London, and rector of a parish in the country, my time is equally *divided*^b between town and country. I am living amidst the best society in the metropolis, *am at ease in my circumstances*,^c in *tolerable*^d health, a ²mild^k ¹Whig, a ²tolerating ¹Churchman, and much *given*^r to talking, laughing, and noise. I dine with the rich in London, and physic the poor in the country, passing from the saucers of Dives to the sores of Lazarus. I am, *upon the whole*,^s a happy man, have found the world an ²entertaining ¹world, and am heartily thankful to Providence for the part allotted me in it."

^b partagé. ^c je suis à mon aise. ^d assez bonne. ^k modéré. ^s à tout prendre.

84.

"I am not ashamed of being a bookseller. My mother's father was a timber-merchant, I have many reasons for thinking myself a worse man, and none for thinking myself better : consequently I shall never blush at doing anything he did. I print much better than I write, and love my trade. In short, Sir, I have no notion of poor Mr Gray's delicacy."—(*Horace Walpole, Earl of Oxford.*)

This noble typographer died in Berkeley Square, in 1797, in the 80th year of his age. He was the youngest son of the famous statesman, Sir Robert Walpole, prime minister to George I. and George II.

85.

Scottish Present to the Pope.—Rome, Jan. 4, 1846.—The Very Reverend Dr Baggs had the honour of presenting to his Holiness, a few days since, James Hamilton, Esq. of Edinburgh, who took the opportunity of requesting the Pope's acceptance of a richly ornamented snuff-box, made in the ancient Scottish fashion. It consisted of a ram's horn, mounted in silver. The lid is formed of a large cairngorum, set in a silver border of thistles and cross-keys. On one side are engraved the armorial bearings of his Holiness, below which hang a silver rake and an ivory hammer. The offering was most graciously accepted by the Pope, who, as a mark of his especial favour, presented a gold medal to Mr Hamilton.

86.

MARMONTEL to the Duke de Choiseul.

My Lord,

They^t *tell*¹ *me* that you *listen*^b to the voice which *accuses*² *me* and *seeks*^c my *ruin*.^d You are powerful, but you are just; I am *unfortunate*,^k but I am innocent. I *request*^m you toⁿ *hear*¹ *me* and toⁿ *judge*¹ *me*.

VOLTAIRE to my Grandmother.

I beg your pardon, Madam, *for*ⁿ not having spoken to you of your worthy and amiable son. But what is in the heart is not always at the *end*^r of the pen, *especially*^s when *one*^t writes fast and that *one*^t is *unwell*.^a

^b prêtez l'oreille. ^c qui sollicite. ^d perte, f. ^k malheureux.
^m prie. ⁿ de. ^r bout, m. ^s surtout. ^t on. ^a malade.

87.

The adorable Penelope, long enrolled among the Goddesses for her beauty and virtues, gives Nectar and Ambrosia, which mortals call tea and cake, at the Public Rooms, near the Sacred Spring, on Thursday evening, at eight o'clock, when the Muses never fail to attend. The stranger's presence is requested to participate in the delights of the evening.—(*St Ronan's Well*, vol. 1.)

88.

WHO *struck*^b the first guineas? Charles II., with gold *brought*^c from Guinea.

Tant pis and *Tant mieux* being two of the great hinges in French conversation, a stranger would do well to set himself right in the use of them, before he gets to Paris. (STERNE, *Sentimental Journey*.)

THE more one studies the *French *language, the more one admires the wisdom, the delicacy, and the good taste of those who formed and fixed it.

^r ind-4

inf-4 *

^b *a fait frapper.*

^c *venu.*

89.

CHARLES XII., king of Sweden, detested Latin ; but, when he *heard*^b that the kings of Poland and Denmark *understood *it, he *learnt *it *immediately*^c. They *used*^d the same method to *make *him learn French, and he *remembered enough of it*^e to *speak *it all the rest of his life.

^b *sut.*

^c *bien vite.*

^d *on employa.*

^e *s'en souvint assez.*

90.

The young Earl of SHREWSBURY spoke French like a gentleman of Lewis's court, and Italian like a citizen of Florence. (Macaulay.)

POPE was *unable to*^b write in French, he did not speak *that *language *at all^c, and *he *could^e *scarcely^d read *French *authors. (Voltaire.)

art.

Though Johnson understood *French *perfectly, he

art.

could^r not ²speak ¹it readily; yet he ²wrote ¹it pretty well.
ind-2

BOILEAU did not know a word of English; no² French-
man ²then ¹studied that language. It was only towards
* ind-2
ind-2 the year 1730 that the French began to *be familiar*^t
Ce ind-1
ind-3 with it.
t

^b incapable d'. ^c du tout. ^d à peine. ^r pouvait.
² aucun. ^t se familiariser.

91.

Rome and Augustus were ten times more important
ind-2
in the world than Louis XIV. and Paris. But if there
is nothing *at the present day*^b in the world *like*^c ancient
art.
Rome and Augustus, nevertheless all Europe together
art.
is very superior to all the ²Roman ¹empire. There was
in the^d time of Augustus but one single nation, and
qu'
there are *now*^b several, *well-regulated*^r, warlike, enlighten-
ed, and that possess arts of which the Greeks and the
p. 3 * que
Romans *were ignorant*². (*Voltaire.*)

^b aujourd'hui. ^c tel que. ^d du. ^r policées. ² ignorèrent.

92.

Towards the end of the 17th century the Latin *was*
giving way^a to a younger rival. France *united*^b at that
time almost *every species*^c of ascendancy. Her ²military
¹glory *was at the height*^d. She had vanquished mighty
ind-3 ind-3 p. 4

coalitions. She had dictated treaties. She had subjugated great cities and provinces. She had forced the ^{p. 3}
^{p. 4}Castilian ^{p. 3}pride to yield her the precedence^s. She had summoned Italian ^{p. 3}princes to prostrate themselves at her footstool^t. Her authority was supreme in all matters of good breeding^s, from a duel to a minuet. She determined how a gentleman's coat must be cut, how long his peruke must be, whetherⁿ his heels must be high or low, and whetherⁿ the lace on his hat must be broad or narrow. In literature she gave law to the world. The fame of her great writers filled Europe. No other country could^d produce a tragic poet equal to Racine, a comic poet equal to Molière, a fabulist so agreeable as La Fontaine, a rhetorician so skilful as Bossuet. The literary glory of Italy and of Spain had set; that of Germany had not yet dawned. France, indeed, had at that time an empire over mankind, such as even the Roman Republic never attained. For, when Rome was politically dominant, she was in arts and letters the humble pupil of Greece. France had, over the surrounding countries, at once the ascendancy which Rome had over Greece, and the ascendancy which Greece had over Rome. French was fast becoming the universal language, the language of fashionable society, the language of diplomacy. At several courts princes and nobles spoke it more accurately^k and politely than their mother^s tongue. The melodious Tuscan, so familiar to the gallants and ladies of the court of Elizabeth, sank into contempt. A gentleman who quoted Horace or

Terence was considered in good company as a pompous pedant. But to embellish his conversation with scraps of French was the best proof which he could give of his parts and attainments. (*Macaulay's History of England.*)

^a *faisait place*, or *cédait la place*. ^b *réunissait*. ^c *tous les genres*. ^d *au comble*. ^e *le pas*. ^f *ses pieds*. ^g *bon ton*. ^h *si*. ⁱ *pouvait*. ^k *correctement*. ^l *maternelle*.

93.

Before LOUIS XIV., uniforms were unknown among^b the troops. It was he who ordered that every^c regiment should be^d distinguished by the colour of the dress^m or by different marks; a regulation which was soon^e adopted by all nations. The use of the bayonet at the end of the musket is of his institution. Before his time, they sometimes^f made use of it^g; but there were only a few companies that fought^h with this weaponⁱ. Pikes were reckoned^j the most formidable weapon^k. The first regiment which had bayonets was that of the fusiliers, raised^l in 1671.

^b *on ne connut point les habits uniformes parmi*. ^c *chaque*. ^d *fût*. ^m *habits*, pl. ⁿ *s'en servait*. ^f *combattaient*. ^g *arme*, f. ^h *passaient pour*. ⁱ *établi*.

94.

In 1609, six hundred sorcerers were condemned, in the jurisdiction^b of the Parliament of Bordeaux, and the greater number burnt.

It will be remembered with astonishment, to the last posterity, that *the lady of Marshal*^c d'Ancre was burnt on the Place de Grève as a witch.

In the records of the Chatelet, *is still to be seen*^d a copy of a law-suit commenced in 1610, *about*^m a horse, which an ²ingenious ¹master had *taught*ⁿ nearly in the same manner *as we have seen*^r at fairs; they wanted to burn both the master and the horse.

Before the time of Louis XIV. it was very common to ^{test}^a sorcerers ^{by}ⁱ ^{plunging}² them in water, bound with cords; if they *float*^d, they were convicted. Several provincial judges had *prescribed*ⁱ these *ordeals*^c, and they were continued a long time among the *populace*^c.

^b ressort, m. ^c la maréchale. ^d on voit encore. ^m au sujet d'. ⁿ dressé. ^r dont nous avons vu des exemples. ^a d'éprouver. ⁱ en. ² surnageaient. ¹ ordonné. ^c épreuves. ^c peuple, m.

95.

THE English country gentleman of the seventeenth century had numerous and bitter animosities. He hated Frenchmen and Italians, Scotchmen and Irishmen, Papists and Presbyterians, Independents and Baptists, Quakers and Jews. Towards London and Londoners he felt an aversion which more than once produced important political effects. His family pride was beyond that of a Talbot or a Howard. He knew the genealogies and coats of arms of all his neighbours, and could tell

which of them were so unfortunate as to be great-grandsons of aldermen. (*Macaulay's History of England.*)

96.

WHEN the lord of a Lincolnshire or Shropshire manor appeared in Fleet Street, he was as easily distinguished from the resident population as a Turk or a Lascar.* His dress, his gait, his accent, the manner in which he stared at the shops, stumbled into the gutters, ran against the porters, and stood under the waterspouts, marked him out as an excellent subject for the operations of swindlers and banterers. Bullies jostled him into the kennel. Hackney coachmen splashed him from head to foot. Thieves explored with perfect security the huge pockets of his great-coat, while he stood entranced^b by the splendour of the Lord Mayor's show. If he went into a shop, he was instantly discerned to be a fit purchaser of every thing that nobody else would buy, of second-hand embroidery, copper rings, and watches that would not go. (*Ibid.*)

^b *restait en extase.*

97.

BETWEEN the ²Roman ²Catholic ¹courtier and the Roman Catholic country gentleman, there was very little^b sympathy. The lord of a Cheshire or Staffordshire manor, who adhered to the old Church, was neither a

^{ind-2}

*

* *Marin des Indes orientales.—Spiers' Gen. Dict.*

fanatic nor a hypocrite. He was a ²Roman ¹Catholic because his father and grandfather ²had ²been ¹so; and he held his ²hereditary ¹faith, as men ²generally ¹hold a ²hereditary ¹faith, sincerely, but with *little*^b enthusiasm. His corn fields, his dairy and his cider press, his greyhounds, his fishing-rod and his gun, his ale and his tobacco, occupied almost all his thoughts. With his neighbours, in spite of his religion, he was generally on good terms. He was almost always of a good old family. He was a keen sportsman, and a *jolly boon companion*^c. (*Ibid.*)

^b *peu de.*

^c *un bon vivant.*

98.

In the year 1629, when ²English ¹officers travelled through France, they found it very *convenient*^b to ²call ¹themselves Scotch instead of English; for nothing was *so much*^c caressed as the Scotch; and a man *had no more*^d to do in France, if he would be well received there, than to say he was a Scotchman. (*Memoirs of an* ²*English* ¹*Cavalier*. The *real*^e author was Daniel De Foe.)

The recollection of the ²friendly ¹alliance between France and Scotland is not lost in France, particularly in the ²southern ¹provinces, where ancient manners have been less changed by the Revolution. The ²Highland ¹regiments were extremely well received in France, in 1814.

^b *commode.* ^c *autant.* ^d *n'avait autre chose.* ^e *véritable.*

99.

In perseverance, in self-command, in forethought, in all the qualities which conduce to success in life, the Scots have never been surpassed. (*Macaulay.*)

If we must^b believe the Scotch, who, between ourselves, are somewhat the Gascons of Great Britain, the foundation of Inverness goes back^c to the reign of Evan II., fourteenth King of Scotland, sixty years after the birth of Christ! (A Frenchman in the North.)

Victoria (Stirling) was founded by Agricola, in commemoration of a victory which he obtained over the Caledonians.

^b *s'il faut en.*

^c *remonte.*

100.

1542. *December 5.* Birth of Mary Stuart, daughter of James V., King of Scotland, and Mary de Guise, ^{de} ^aDowager ¹Duchess of Longueville.

December 13. James V. dies, and is succeeded by Mary Stuart, aged eight days.

December 22. James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, the nearest heir to the queen, is declared Regent of Scotland.

101.

1553. *July 6.* Edward VI. dies; Mary, his sister, ^asucceeds ¹him, and re-establishes the ^aCatholic ¹religion in England.

1554. *July 25.* Mary, Queen of England, *marries*^b Philip, son of the emperor, *Charles V.*^c

1558. *November 17.* Death of Mary, Queen of England. Her sister Elizabeth, daughter of Anne Boleyn, ²succeeds ¹her, and re-establishes the ²Protestant ¹religion.

^b *épouse.*

^c *Charles-Quint.*

102.

MARY, Queen of Scots, was "of higher stature" than ELIZABETH, Queen of England. Elizabeth's hair was "more red than yellow," while Mary's was light auburn, with chestnut-coloured eyes. Mary had Grecian features. According to the general opinion, the Queen of Scots was handsomer than her rival.

When Elizabeth asked Melville whether she or his queen danced best, the cautious Scot replied, that his queen danced not so high as Elizabeth did: he might have added, that his queen danced the most gracefully, but he had tact enough to know that this would not have been palatable to the jealous sovereign.

Elizabeth read Greek with Ascham; Mary read Latin with Buchanan. The minds of both were highly cultivated.

103.

ALFRED the Great was the fourth son of Ethelwolf, King of England; he succeeded to the throne on the

death of his brother Ethelred, in the year 871. England owes to him *many*^b of those advantages which render her constitution so precious. *The trial by jury*^c *is*^d to have been instituted by him. He was a very learned prince, and all the hours *he could*^e take from^f business *were devoted*^g to study. When we consider the great qualities of Alfred, and his *many*^h virtues, *we need not be surprised*ⁱ that his memory *is*^j still so dear to Englishmen.

^b plusieurs. ^c on dit que. ^d le jugement par jurés. ^e qu'il pouvait. ^f dérober aux. ^g il les vouait. ^h nombreuses. ⁱ on ne s'étonne plus. ^j soit.

104.

ODD ORIGINS.—Confucius was a carpenter. Columbus was a sailor. Franklin was a printer. Oliver Cromwell was originally a brewer. President John Tyler was a captain of militia. General Espartero was a vestry-clerk. Bolivar was a druggist. The Minister of Finance in Portugal was a dealer in bottles of Madeira wine. Louis-Philippe was a teacher of the French tongue in Switzerland, at Boston, and Havannah. Marshal Soult, who, from a private^b, rose^c, by his good conduct, to be a Marshal, Duke of Dalmatia, and Prime Minister, was a poor man's son.

Young *men*^d attach yourselves to virtue; you will
 not have to *complain*^r of fortune.
art.

^b simple *soldat.* ^c parvint. ^d gens. ^r vous plaindre.

105.

The celebrated sculptor Sir FRANCIS CHANTREY was the son of a small farmer at Norton, in Derbyshire.

Claude Gelée, *called*^b CLAUDE LORRAINE, was born in Lorraine in 1600, and died at Rome in 1682. His father, who wished to ^amake ^{him} a journeyman pastry-cook, *did not foresee*^c that one day his son would make pictures which would be regarded as those of one of ^{p.s} the first landscape painters of Europe.

ANTHONY PARENT, a celebrated mathematician, born in Paris in 1666, died ^{*}in 1716. He is one of those who learned geometry without a master. *What is most*^d art. singular in him is, that he lived a long time in Paris, ^{de} ^c ^{*} ^a free and happy, with two hundred francs of income.

^b dit. ^c ne prévoyait pas. ^d ce qu'il y a de plus.

106.

MASSÉNA, born at Nice, was a lieutenant at the moment of the first French revolution. He advanced rapidly, and became a general of division. He was *resolute*^b, ^{*} brave, intrepid, full of ambition and of self-love. He was never discouraged. If ^{*} ^ahe ^{was} *defeated*^c, he

began again as if he *had*^d been the *conqueror*^r. *Subsequently*^s he *was*^t a marshal, duke of Rivoli, and prince of Essling.

BERTHIER was a colonel at the epoch of the revolution. He *was*^t minister of war, major-general of the grand army, prince of Neuchâtel and of Wagram. He *married*^m a princess of Bavaria, and *was*^t loaded withⁿ benefits by Napoleon.

^b décidé. ^c battu. ^d élu. ^r vainqueur. ^s depuis.
^t a été. ^m a épousé. ⁿ comblé des.

107.

AUGEREAU, born in the faubourg Saint-Marceau at Paris, was a serjeant at the *time*^b of the first French revolution. He was, under the empire, duke of Castiglione and marshal of France. He had *little*^c education, but he maintained order and discipline amongst his soldiers, and was beloved *by them*^d.

SERRURIER, born in the department of the Aisne, was a major of infantry at the commencement of the revolution. He had *retained*^r all the forms and the rigidity of a major: he was *a strict disciplinarian*^s, and passed for an aristocrat. He gained the battle of Mondovi, and took Mantua. He was made a marshal of France, governor of the Invalides, and a senator.

^b moment, m. ^c peu d'. ^d en. ^r conservé. ^s fort
sévère sur la discipline.

108.

THE MISSES GUNNING.—One of these, the Duchess of *Hamilton*, was so renowned for her charms, that her fame spread far and near, insomuch that when traveling once from the North to the town, the mob in the places where she rested at night assembled round the hotels, nor would they depart until she had appeared on the balconies to display to them her world-famed face.

109.

THE boy has a book. The girls have no books. My sister has a horse. My brothers have horses. Mary is hungry. John is not hungry. Are you thirsty? Are you not thirsty? The little boys are thirsty. The little girls are not thirsty. Are you cold? I am not cold. If you are cold, come near the fire. I am warm. I am not warm. My feet are warm. My hands are cold. Warm yourself. Is tea ready? The tea is not yet infused. The kettle does not boil. There is no water in the kettle. Put some water in the kettle. Does the water boil now? Not yet. Give me a tea-spoon. Call the children. Give them their tea. What a fine cat! Whose is it? Do you like cats? My sister is very fond of cats. We have a beautiful white cat. Ours is black. I like black cats. In Russia there are blue cats.

110.

YOUR brother's slate, and my sister's book, are on my

father's table. Read the Rule, page 11. Her little brother's book is a good book. Your brother is taller than mine; but my sister is taller than yours. Have you my brother's pen? No, but I have his penknife. You have lost my cousin's pencil. This child has found your sister's pencil-case. Give it me. Where is it? Here it is. That child is our gardener's son. Have you seen his father and mother? Has he not yet seen my father's horses? My uncle has bought this house from your aunt. The Prime Minister has sold his country-house. To whom? To my brother's captain. This hat is for my son, and this watch for my daughter.

One *catches*^b more flies with a spoonful of honey, than with a *tun*^c of vinegar.

^b *prend.*

^c *tonne, f.*

111.

Your gold chain is prettier than mine. My uncle's house is larger than ours. Your aunt's garden is smaller than yours. Have you found your hat? Where was it? In the class-room. In the nursery. Your sister's bonnet is much prettier than mine. My cousin Mary has lost hers. I have given my whip to your brother; he has lost his. Your watch is smaller than mine. His relations are richer than ours. That grocer sells tea, coffee, sugar, pepper, mustard, and salt. Read the Rule, page 3. The shoemaker makes shoes and boots. The tailor makes coats, trousers, and waistcoats. The joiner makes tables and chairs.

112.

I AM not rich, but I am contented. *Contentement passe richesse*, as the French say. I have not yet read the books that you have lent me. Those books are very useful. In that drawer there are stockings, socks, handkerchiefs, cravats, and gloves. My mother has bought glasses, bottles, cups and saucers. At that bookseller's one finds books, paper, pens, ink, pencils, sealing-wax, and wafers. These exercises are not difficult.

Soliman Aga, ambassador from the Porte to^b Louis XIV. in^c 1669, was^d the first who introduced at Paris the use^e of coffee.

Art.

Coffee *was*^d introduced *into*^e England *in*^e 1652
art.
by a merchant named Edward.

RT

^b auprès de. ^c en. ^d fut. ^e usage.

113.

The graft. To ingraft. A grafter. This gardener is a good grafter.

Pliny says *he saw*^b a tree which bore at *once*^c grapes,
ind. 2
p. 3
 walnuts, figs, peaches, apples, and pears. A gardener
 of Orleans presented to Louis XIV. an orange tree,
which^d he had made to bear forty different kinds of
 fruit.
*

ind-2

P.3

*

^b avoir vu. ^c à la fois. ^d auquel.

° *à la fois.*

^d *auquel.*

114.

The apricot *comes*^b from Armenia. The peach, from Persia. The plum, from Syria. The cherry, from Pontus. Olives *come*^c from Greece. Filberts, from Asia. The pine-apple *comes*^b from America. The artichoke, from Sicily and Andalusia. Coffee, from Arabia.

The lettuce *comes*^b from the island of Cos, in the Mediterranean.

Cabbages were introduced into England in 1628. The cauliflower *comes*^b from Cyprus. The ²red ¹cabbage, from Italy. Carrots and turnips *come*^c from France. French beans, from India. Onions, from Egypt. The pear *comes*^b from France. The apple, from Neustria. The potato, from America. Wheat, from Asia. The laurel, from Crete.

^b *provient.*

^c *proviennent.*

115.

The ass is *dainty in*^b the choice of water ; he drinks of the clearest *only*^c. He drinks as *sparingly*^d as he eats, and never *sinks*^e his nose in the water. In general, the health of the ass is more *steady*^a than that of the horse ; like him, he lives twenty-five or thirty years.

^b *délicat sur.* ^c *ne . . . que.* ^d *sobrement.*

^e *enfonce.* ^a *ferme.*

116.

MINERVA, the Goddess of Wisdom, is also the Goddess of Arts and Sciences. *She is also called^b Pallas.* The Palladium was a statue which represented Pallas, holding a spear in the right hand, and in the left, a spindle and a distaff. *According to^c an oracle, the fate of Troy depended on this Palladium.*

What is the name of^d Minerva's shield? It is called^e Ægis. Have you not sometimes heard the expression, "Take me under your ægis?" Yes, it signifies, "Take me under your protection." This proves the advantage of learning Mythology. Without it, one must renounce reading^f both the ^{ancient} and modern ^{poets}.

^b on l'appelle aussi. ^c d'après. ^d comment nomme-t-on.
^e on l'appelle. ^f à la lecture de.

117.

ULYSSES, King of Ithaca,* feigned^b to be insane in order^c not to go to the siege of Troy: but to prove him^d, Palamedes placed the young Telemachus before a plough-share^k: Ulysses fearing to hurt his son, lifted the plough. This precaution exposed his artifice^m, and he was obliged to set out. He rendered great services to the Greeks by

* One of the seven Ionian Islands, now called Theaki.

his prudence and his *stratagems*^r. It was he who went to seek for Achilles at the court of Lycomedes^{ce ind-3}; it was he also who *carried off*^{* ind-3} the Palladium with Diomedes. He was one of those who entered into the wooden-horse, and contributed by his courage to the *taking*^t of Troy. (12th century B.C.)

The adventures of Ulysses are the subject of Homer's *Odyssey*.

^b contrefit. ^c pour. ^d l'éprouver. ^e le soc d'une charrue.
^f découvrit sa feinte. ^g artifices. ^h enleva. ⁱ prise, f.

118.

The SPHINX was a monster which had the head of a woman, the body of a dog, the paws of a lion, and the wings of an eagle. Juno, irritated against the Thebans, sent that monster on mount Cytheron, whence it *sprung*^b upon *passengers*^c. It proposed an enigma to them, and devoured those who could not guess it. Here is the enigma which the Sphinx proposed: "What ^{art} *animal*^{is} it which walks on four feet in the morning, two at noon, and three in the evening?"

How did Œdipus explain the enigma? He said that this animal was man, who, in the morning, that is to say in his infancy, *crawls*^d on his feet and hands; at noon, that is to say in ^{les} *the prime of life*^{sur les}^r, needs only his two legs; and, in the evening, that is in his old age,

uses^a a stick to support himself, *as with*ⁱ a third leg. The Sphinx, *exasperated with*^v rage, *dashed her*^e head against a rock.

It is thought that the Sphinx was a daughter of Laius, King of Thebes. This princess, displeased with the treatment she received at her father's court, put herself at the head of a troop of robbers, which ravaged the environs of the city of Thebes, which ^a*caused*^o ¹her to be *considered*^a as a monster. (14th century B.C.)

*
^b *se jetait.* ^o *les passants.* ^d *se traîne.* ^r *la force de l'âge.* ^s *se sert d'.* ^t *comme d'.* ^v *outré de.* ^e *se cassa la.*
^o *fit.* ^a *regarder.*

119.

The SIRENS were ^a*fabulous* ¹*beings* which, *according to*^r the poets, were *half*^b woman and *half*^b fish; and who, by the sweetness of their *singing*^o, attracted voyagers upon the *rocks*^d on the coast of Sicily. The poets say that the Sirens were three sisters, daughters of Achelous and the Muse Calliope.

MERCURY was the god who presided over eloquence, commerce, etc., and who was the messenger of the other gods.
^a *art.*

When was the temple of JANUS shut? In time of peace.

^r *selon.* ^b *moitié.* ^c *chant.* ^d *écueils.*

120.

According to the ^aGreek ¹Mythology, ARGUS had one

hundred eyes, of which^b fifty watched^c alternately, whilst the other fifty slept. Mercury lulled Argus asleep^d by the sound of his flute, and ^akilled ¹him, but Juno changed^e him into a peacock, placed on the tail of this bird the hundred eyes of Argus, and ^atook ¹him under her protection.

^b dont. ^c veillaient. ^d lulled asleep, endormit. ^e métamorphosa.

121.

The bee is the emblem of labour^b. The ant, of economy. The beaver, of industry. The lamb, of gentleness^c. The eagle, of genius. The cock, of vigilance. The owl, of gratitude^d. The fly, of impudence. The butterfly, of inconstancy. The tortoise, of laziness. The frog, of curiosity.

The eagle was^e consecrated to Jupiter, the peacock, to Juno, the magpie, to Bacchus.

The lily was^e consecrated to Juno, the myrtle, to Venus, the poplar, to Hercules.

^b travail, m. ^c douceur, f. ^d reconnaissance, f. ^e était.

122.

JOHN PHILIP BARATIER, born in 1721, is perhaps the most singular of all ^acelebrated ¹children. His father, who was minister of the ^aFrench ^{art.} ^aprotestant ¹church of Anspach, had the talent to ^ateach^b ¹him to write at ^athree ^{ind-3} ^{de} ^{art.} ⁴years ²of ¹age, and to speak Latin, French, and Ger-

man, before the end of his fourth year. The *use*^b that he made of these three languages *did not put*^d the least confusion in his mind : he spoke French with his mother, Latin with his father, and German with the servant. He knew Greek at six years old, and Hebrew at nine. The youthful Baratier was learned in history, in philosophy, and in mathematics. He had already published works full of erudition, when a premature death ^{p. 3} *carried him off*^r at the age of 19, in 1740.

^b *apprendre.* ^c *usage.* ^d *ne mit pas.* ^r *l'enleva.*

123.

BENEDICT AVERANI, born at Florence, in 1645, of a *respectable*^b family, showed, from his *early youth*^c, the greatest inclination for study. Instead of playing with the young *people*^d of his own age, he was continually reading Ariosto and Tasso, or *studying*^r arithmetic alone, and without a master. His compositions, *in*^s prose as well as *in*^t verse, were models that his professor gave ²(to his other pupils) ¹(to imitate). He wished to have a *knowledge*ⁿ of geometry and astronomy ; he ²learned ¹them without a master, and by the sole strength of his genius. He studied jurisprudence at Pisa, where he was afterwards received as doctor. Averani learned Greek without a master, as he had learned all the rest.

At the end of six months, he was *able to*^r *teach*¹ it; and having been *appointed*², in 1676, professor of *Greek*³ literature, he explained Euripides and Thucydides. He *afterwards*⁴ *obtained*¹ the chair of humanity, and gave *lectures*² on Livy, Cicero, and Virgil.^{pl} All these *lectures*^{p. 3} have been printed. Averani died at Pisa on the 28th of December 1707. *

^b honnête. ^c tendre jeunesse, f. ^d gens. ^r étudiait.
^s tant en. ^t qu'en. ^u des connaissances. ^v en état de. ^x nommé.
^z leçons, f.

124.

FRANCIS DE BEAUCHÂTEAU was born^b at Paris, in 1645. From^c the age of seven years he spoke several languages,^{ind-2} had finished a course of geography and history, and^{ind-2} composed *French*^{ind-2 p. 3} *verses*¹ with much facility. The queen, mother of Louis XIV., the queen of Sweden, Christina, the ministers, and the greatest lords,^{ind-3} desired to see this little prodigy. The young Beauchâteau was^{*} brought^d to court. They^{art.} shut^{on} him up in a room after having given him a subject on which he was to^r make verses, and he extricated himself³ from this test in a^b *surprising*¹ manner. He published the *collection*^t of his poems^u under the title of "The Lyre of the young Apollo." Cardinal de Richelieu *secured*^r him a pension of a thousand francs, and the Chancellor Séguier one of

three hundred. In 1659, he came to England with a ²Protestant ¹clergyman. Cromwell *welcomed*² the young poet with distinction, and tried by his benefits to retain him in London; but it was to *no purpose*¹. He *left*² England towards 1661, to go to Persia with his first ²travelling¹ companion, who ²was ²sent ¹there as a missionary. *It is not known*¹ what ²became¹ of ¹Beauchâteau ^{*} since that *period*².

^b naquit. ^o dès. ^a amené. ² devait. ^o se tira. ^h d'une.
¹ recueil, m. ² poésies. ^v assura. ² accueillit. ² inutilement.
² quitta l'. ^o de voyage. ¹ on ignore. ^o est devenu. ² époque, f.

125.

You are inquisitive. I do nothing *by halves*^b. I shall return before the *end*^o of the day. Have you seen the clergyman who is in my library? It is Captain Dee's brother-in-law. Is it he? I *thought*^d it was he. We shall see. You shall see. I *thought*^d he had gone to Edinburgh. He is going to Dublin. ^{que c' ind-2} Give this basket to the gardener who is working in the garden. I shall go *to*^r Mrs B's on Tuesday or Thursday, and *to*^r Miss D's on Wednesday or Friday. ^{*} ^{*} Have you breakfasted? ^{*} ^{*} Why did you not come to breakfast with us? Will you not dine with us to-day? At what hour do you dine? We dine at five o'clock. We will wait for you in the garden. When shall we see you again? ^{*} On Saturday or Monday. Are you happy or unhappy? Are you

warm or cold? I am happy; I am not unhappy. I am warm; I am not cold.

^b à demi. ^c fin, f. ^d croyais. ^r chez.

126.

BOERHAAVE, the most *eminent*^b physician of the 18th century, was born in 1668, and died in 1738. His father was minister of the small market-town of Woorhout, near Leyden. The young Boërhaave was endowed *with*^c an *extensive*^a *memory*¹, and *with*^c an *orderly and methodical*^d mind; before eleven years of age he *knew*^e Greek and Latin. In 1693, he was received as doctor ^{art.} *of*^{art.} medicine. In 1701, the university of Leyden *appointed*^m ^{*} *him*¹ to the chair of the theory of medicine. He *soon*¹ *became*ⁿ the most remarkable professor of Europe. He acquired an immense celebrity. *People*^o came to *consult*¹ *him* from all parts. *Thus*^r his fortune, so *small at first*^a, became enormous, and *amounted*^t ^{-elle} at his death to more than two millions of florins. Peter the Great, *on his way through*^v Holland, desired to have the pleasure of *conversing with him*^x. ^{*}

Every one knows the anecdote of the letter written by a Chinese mandarin, having for *sole*^a address, "To Mr Boërhave, physician, in Europe," and which was faithfully *delivered*^x.

^b fameux. ^c d'. ^d d'ordre et de méthode. ^e savait. ¹ en.
^m nomma. ⁿ fut. ^o on. ^r aussi. ^a modique d'abord.
^t s'élevait-elle. ^v à son passage en. ^x l'entretenir. toute.
^x remise.

127.

Miss Kay requests the pleasure of Miss May's company to dinner on Friday next, at five o'clock *precisely*^b.

She ^aoften ^cdines *out*. I ^anever ^cdine *out*. My father is dining *out* to-day. I shall not dine at home to-morrow. I am going into the country. *Stay*^d with me to-day; I expect *a few*^e friends to dinner. We shall dine at half-past four.

A printer. A bookseller. A publisher. Bookseller and publisher. A stationer. A bookbinder. An engraver. A music-seller. A music publisher. A music stool. A music book. A hatter. A milliner. A tailor. A dressmaker. A baker. A butcher. A grocer. A pastry-cook. A confectioner. A brewer. A cooper. A miller. A mason. A carpenter. A joiner. A cabinet-maker. A locksmith. A glazier. A laundress.

^b *précises.* ^c *en ville.* ^d *restez.* ^e *quelques.*

128.

JOHN ARBUTHNOT, celebrated as a physician and a man of letters, *was born*^b near Montrose, some time after the Restoration. He took the degree of doctor of medicine in the University of Aberdeen, and went afterwards *to settle*^c in London, where ^aat *first*^d ^ehe ^ejoined the teaching of mathematics to the practice of his art. He

²soon ²made ¹himself known by some ²scientific ¹works, and he continued to practise medicine with much repute. He was successively physician to Prince George of Denmark, and physician to Queen Anne.

Arbuthnot was constantly the friend of the most distinguished men of his time, Swift, Pope, Gay, Parnell, the Lords Bolingbroke and Chesterfield. The excellent qualities of his heart equalled *his knowledge*² and the *charms*² of his *mind*¹. Swift said of him, "He has more *wit*¹ than us all, and his humanity *is equal to*² his *wit*¹." He was of a ²delicate ¹constitution, which made ²Swift ¹say²: That is a man *fit for anything*² except *walking*². Arbuthnot died in London, in 1735.

^b était né. ^c s'établir. ^d d'abord. ^e les lumières.
^a agréments. ^f esprit. ^g égale. ^h dire à. ⁱ propre à tout.
^j à marcher.

129.

Madam, the carriage is at the door. We are ready. Where is Louisa? Go and ²call ¹her. Where are the children? Whose children? My sister's children. They are gone to school. They are not at home. There are three little boys in the yard, to which shall I give this apple? This child is everybody's favourite. Good morning, uncle. Good evening, ladies.

Make haste. We are waiting for you. Why did you not come to breakfast with me, with him, with her, with them? You may have a cup of coffee, if you like. I

know you have always a very good breakfast. Shall we not go and dine together to-day? Where? I am not hungry. I am neither hungry nor thirsty. I have had an excellent lunch. Good day, gentlemen.

130.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN FREDERIC THE GREAT AND GELLERT.

FREDERIC. You are Professor Gellert?

GELLERT. Yes, Sire.

FREDERIC. The ambassador of England told me that you were a man of the greatest merit. Of what country are you?

GELLERT. From Hainichen, in Saxony.

FREDERIC. *You are honoured with the^b title of the German^c La Fontaine.* . . . But, tell me, have you read La Fontaine?

GELLERT. Yes, Sire, I ²have ³read ¹him, but without the intention of ²imitating ¹him. I have *endeavour^d* ^{*} ^{inf-1} to^d be original, *after my own way^r.*

FREDERIC. *You did right^a.* But, why has not our Germany produced a greater number of good authors?

GELLERT. Your Majesty ²appears to ¹me to be *preju-^{*} diced^d* ^{*} ^{*} against the Germans.

FREDERIC. Not at all, I ²assure ¹you.—Why have we not good historians?

GELLERT. Sire, we have several: Cramer, among others, who has continued Bossuet.

FREDERIC. A German . . . continue Bossuet's history !
How can that be* ?

GELLERT. He has not only continued Bossuet's history, but he has *performed*^o that ²difficult ¹task with the greatest success.

FREDERIC. *Did you never leave*^d Saxony ?

GELLERT. I have been once at Berlin.

FREDERIC. I think *you ought to*^o travel.

GELLERT. I have no inclination for *travelling*ⁿ; besides, I am not rich enough for that.

FREDERIC. I understand; *that is*^k where the shoe *pinches*^m the men of letters of Germany . . . It is true that the times are bad.

GELLERT. Yes, Sire, very bad indeed !

FREDERIC. Which do you prefer as an ²epic ¹poet,
Homer or Virgil ?
*
d.

GELLERT. Homer, as a ²creative ¹genius, deserves the
*
preference.

FREDERIC. Virgil, however, is more *correct*ⁿ than the other. But, Mr Gellert, it is said that you have written fables which are much esteemed. Come and
p.³ * *
²see ¹me often; I wish to ²hear ¹you recite *some*^s of your fables. * *

^b on vous honore du. ^o de l'Allemagne. ^d cherché à. ^r à ma façon. ^a avez bien fait. ^t prévenue. ^s cela se peut-il. ^e rempli. ⁱ ne sortites-vous jamais de la. ^o que vous devriez. ⁿ les voyages. ^k voilà. ^m blesse. ⁿ châtié. ^s quelques-unes.

131.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN CAPTAIN COCHRANE AND A RUSSIAN GOVERNOR.

"I procured from the Governor of Perm* a *fresh*^b passport, and was almost obliged to listen to his absurd questions regarding my wife,—questions which ^devident-^{*}ly ¹showed his utter ignorance of his own country. Perhaps ²he ¹suspected my wife was a Tartar, a Mongol, or some other sort of Pagan. He ²asked ¹me of what country she was? I said of Kamtschatka.

— Is she a Kamtschatdale?

As much as you are a Russian.

— Who and what is her father?

He serves.

— What is his rank?

A priest. (A laugh.)

— But is he a Russian or Kamtschatdale priest?

As it may please the natives of either country to attend the service.

— Does he speak the ²Russian ¹language?

He does^d.

— But is he a Russian or a Kamtschatdale?

Both.

— How can that be?

In the same manner that you are a Livonian and a Russian.

* Near the Ural mountains, European side; 620 miles from Moscow, and 810 from Petersburg.

— Is he a white man ?

In appearance.

— In what *language*^c does he read the ²Divine ¹service ?

In the Russian.

— Oh, ²then, ¹he ²is of the ²Greek ¹Church, and a Russian ?

Of course.

— And your wife, where was she brought up ?

In Kamtschatka.

— What has been her education ?

To respect everybody.

— Well, I *give you joy*^r, said this Governor ; but I confess I would rather you go to Kamtschatka for a wife than I.—I told his Excellency that I *thought it better*^a to have ²such ¹a ²wife as mine, who *would*^b go where I *chose*^a, and would consider it her greatest delight to do so, than such as his, who *would neither*^c accompany nor remain with him, although in her own country.”—(CAPT. COCHRANE'S *Journey through Russia and Siberia*.)

^b nouveau. ^c langue, f. ^d il la parle, or simply oui. ^e vous félicite. ^f croyais qu'il valait mieux. ^g consentirait à. ^h voudrais. ⁱ ne voulait ni l'.

132.

Great Britain is the richest island in *the*^b world. The Po is the finest river in^c Italy. No^d palace of Rome *has*^r an entrance comparable to that of the Louvre.

You ²seldom ¹see drunkards in France or Switzerland, although wine is cheaper there than beer in England.

Vaugelas was working at the Dictionary of the ²French ¹Academy, when Cardinal de Richelieu ²gave ¹him a pension. He went to his Eminence. At least, said the Cardinal on ²perceiving ¹him, you will not forget the word *pension* in your dictionary? No, my Lord, replied Vaugelas, and still less that of *gratitude*.

^b du. ^o de l'. ^d aucun. ^r n 'a.

133.

A custom-house officer notified his submission to the ²royal ¹will of James the Second in a way^b which excited both merriment and compassion. "I have," ²he ¹said, ^{art.} "fourteen reasons for obeying his Majesty's commands, a wife and thirteen young children."

James II. ²often ¹exclaimed^a in French, "So much the worse for them."

CHELSEA, which is now peopled by *more than*^o forty thousand human beings, was, in 1690, a *quiet*^d ²country ¹village, with *scarcely*^r a thousand inhabitants. (*Macaulay*.)

^b d'une manière. ^a s'écriait. ^o plus de. ^d paisible. ^r à peine.

134.

Where is puss? Under the table. *Somebody*^b knocks at the door. Open the door. Come in. Bring some

coals. Lay the *cloth*^c. Where are the knives, forks, and plates? May I have some meat? Will you go out? Fetch your hat and your umbrella. Let us go into the fields and see the *sheep*^d, the lambs, and the cows. There is a man on horseback. Where are you going? There is a dog. The dog barks. Well! do not be afraid, he will not hurt you. Come hither, little dog. Let him lick your hand. Alan is tired; *come, let us go*^e home.

^b on. ^c couvert, m. ^d moutons, pl. m. ^e retournons à.

135.

It^b is winter now. There are no leaves upon the trees. It is very cold. It freezes. The oil is frozen. The milk is frozen. It hails. It snows. Let us make snow-balls.

All the boys are sliding. You must learn to slide. There is a man skating. How ²fast ¹he ²goes! You shall have a pair of skates. Take care! There is a hole in the ice.

When spring *comes again*^c there will be flowers, daisies, and pinks, violets and roses; there will be young lambs, and ²warm ¹weather. Come again, spring.

It is going to rain. It rains. Does it rain? It does not rain. Does it not rain? It rains *hard*^d. See how it rains. The ducks love rain. Ducks and geese swim. Chickens do not swim. ²Can^e ¹John swim? No. If John goes in the water *he will be drowned*^e. You shall

learn to swim when you are as big^t as your cousin Albert.

^b c'. ^e reviendra. ^d à verse. ^r sait-il. ^s il se noiera. ^t serez aussi grand.

136.

Who is that lady? Do you not know her? *Take off^b your hat.* Nobody wears ^a hat in the house. Here is Peggy come back^d from the fair. What has she bought? She has brought Ben a gun, a sword, a whip, a hoop, and some gingerbread. Thank you, Peggy. Load your gun. Now, fire.

There is a poor little boy at the door, he has no money nor *anything^r* to eat. Shall we give him a penny? Yes. Give it him. Here is a penny for you. It is^s dark. Light the gas. Bring the candles and the snuffers. Snuff the candles. Put some snuff in my snuffbox. Shut the window-shutters. Do not shut them yet. The sun is not out of sight^t.

^b ôtez. ^e son. ^d revenue. ^r rien. ^s fait. ^t couché.

137.

Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.—There is no wisdom nor happiness in laziness.—Good morning, little boy. Sit down by me^b, for I have a great deal^b to tell^r you.

When James is a big^d boy, he shall have trousers and a little pair of boots. He shall have a pretty little horse, a saddle, a bridle, and a whip.

What is this flower? A primrose. April is come, the birds sing, and the sun shines. There is a rainbow. O what fine colours! July is come. It is very hot. *You must*^r water your garden, *else*^a the plants will die. Where is the watering-pot? Come into the arbour. There is a bee upon the honeysuckle. He is gathering honey. He will carry it to the hive.

^b *près de moi.* ^c *beaucoup de choses.* ^d *sera grand.* ^e *il faut.* ^f *sinon.*

138.

Bring the ladder. *Set it*^b against the tree. Now bring a basket. Shake the tree. Pick up apples under the tree. How many have you got? We will have an apple-dumpling. Apples make cider. *Are these*^c apples? No, they are quinces.

October is come, and the leaves *are falling off the*^d trees. Will you have any nuts? Fetch the nutcrackers. Peel this walnut. I will make you a little boat *of*^e the walnut-shell. Here is a bunch of grapes. Grapes make wine.

What bird have you there? It is dead, but it is very pretty. It is very large. It is a pheasant. He is very good to eat. *We will pull off his feathers*^a, and tell cook to roast him. Here is a hare, too. We shall have a good dinner.

^b *posez-la.* ^c *sont-ce là.* ^d *tombent des.* ^e *avec.* ^f *le plumerons.*

139.

How many fingers have you? Here are four fingers

on^b this hand. And what is this? The thumb. Four fingers and the thumb, that makes five. And how many on^b the other hand? There are five, too.

What is this? *This is^c* the ²right ¹hand. And *this^d*? *This is^c* the ¹left ¹hand. Birds build nests in trees; nests are their houses. The wolf has a den; *that is^c* his house. The dog has a kennel. The bees live in a hive.

The dog barks. The horse neighs. The ass brays. The hog grunts. The cock crows. The cat purrs. The kitten mews. The bull bellows. The cow lows. The calf bleats. Sheep bleat.

^b à.

^c c'est.

^d celle-ci.

140.

The lion roars. The tiger growls. The wolf howls. The fox yelps. Monkeys chatter. Mice squeak. The frog croaks. The sparrow chirps. The swallow twitters. The rook caws. The pigeon coos. The peacock screams. The grasshopper chirps. The duck quacks. The goose cackles. The screech-owl shrieks. The snake hisses.

141.

Shoemakers make shoes. The barber shaves. The carpenter makes tables and boxes. The carpenter *uses* ^a saw, a chisel, a plane, a gimlet, a turnscrew, a hatchet, a file, a vice, pincers, a hammer, nails, and a mallet.

Do you know what raisins are? They are grapes, *dried a great deal^b*. Grapes, you know, grow upon

vines^d. Do you know how sugar is made ? Sugar comes from a cane, like a walking-stick, that grows in the ground ; they *squeeze* the juice out^r, and boil it *a great deal*^h, and that makes sugar.

What is tea ? Tea is a leaf that grows upon a shrub, and *that is dried a good deal*^c.

^b se sert de la. ^c que l'on fait sécher. ^d la vigne. ^r en exprime.
^h beaucoup.

142.

What o'clock is it ? It is noon. Come into the garden. Where is the sun ? Turn *your face towards him*^b. Look at the sun ; that is South. When it is twelve o'clock, and you look at the sun, your *face is*^c towards the South. Now, turn to *your left hand*^d. Look *forwards*^r, that is East. The sun rises in the East. Now, turn *your*^a back to the sun. Look *straight*^t *forwards*^r. That is North. Now, turn to *your left hand*^d. Look *forwards*^r. That is West. The sun sets in the West.

North. South. East. West.

Northern. Southern. Eastern. Western.

^b -vous vers lui. ^c visage est tourné. ^d -vous à gauche.
^r devant vous. ^a le. ^t tout droit.

143.

Caterpillars eat cabbages. Spiders make cobwebs *in order to*^b catch flies and *eat*^a *them*^h. Kites and hawks eat chickens. Owls fly *in the*^c night. Gold is of a *yellow*^a *colour*^h. It is a very pretty and bright metal. It

is extremely heavy, heavier than anything else. Sovereigns and half-sovereigns are made of gold. This ring is gold, and your sister's watch is gold.

Silver is white and shining. These spoons and forks are silver. Crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences, are made of silver. Copper is red. The kettle is made of copper. Iron is very hard. It is not pretty, but it *makes us*^d a great many things. Go and ask the cook *whether*^r she can roast her meat without a spit. Well, what does she say? She says *she cannot*^a. The spit, the tongs, the poker, and shovel, are made of iron.

^b pour. ^c de. ^d nous sert à. ^r si. ^a que non.

144.

Steel is made of iron combined with *carbon*^b. It is very hard. Knives and scissors are made of steel. Lead is soft, and very heavy. Here is a piece, lift it. The cistern is lead. Bullets are made of lead. Tin is white, light, and soft. Quicksilver is very bright, like silver, and it is very heavy. See how it runs *about*!^c There is quicksilver in barometers.

Gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, tin, and quicksilver, are seven metals, which are all *dug out*^d of the ground. There is white, black, green, red, and yellow marble. The chimney-piece is made of marble. Chalk and coals are *dug out*^d of the ground. A great many things come out of the ground, for it is very deep. If you *were to dig*^e a hundred years, you would never come to the *bottom*^e.

^b le charbon. ^c ça et là. ^d tirés. ^r la creusiez pendant. ^e fond, m.

145.

What is this ^a*bright shining*^b ¹stone ? It is a Diamond. It is very hard. You may write *upon the glass with it*^c. A Ruby is red. An Emerald is green. A Topaz is yellow. A Sapphire is blue. The Amethyst is *purple*^d. The Garnet is red. The Carbuncle is ²*deep*^e ¹red. A Turquoise is blue. All these things are *dug out*^f of the earth. They are called *jewels*^g, or ²*precious* ¹stones.

What is that pretty little ²*round* ¹bead ? It is a pearl. Does that come out of the ground too ? No, it comes out of the sea. Pearls are *found*^h in oyster-shells. Does glass come out of the ground ? No ; it is made in a glass-house, where *they have*ⁱ a great fire day and night. During the holidays, I shall take you to a glass-house, and *see them*^j make glass.

^b *brillante.* ^c *avec sur du verre.* ^d *couleur violette.* ^e *foncé.*
^f *tirées.* ^g *joyaux.* ^h *on trouve.* ⁱ *il y a.* ^j *pour voir.*

146.

A horse, a mare, a colt. A lion, a lioness. A tiger, a tigress. A bull, a cow, a calf, an ox. Sheep, ram, ewe, lamb. Cat, kitten. Gander, goose, gosling. The cock, the hen, the chickens. The drake, the duck, the duckling. The eagle, the eaglet. The hare, the leveret. The stag, the buck, the doe, the hind, the fawn.

The lion lives in a den. He is very strong. He has a ²*very* ⁴*thick* ²*yellow* ¹*mane about his*^b neck. The lioness

has no mane. She is like a great dog. Do you know *what*^c ²(an animal) ¹(is called)^d that has four legs? *It is called*^r a quadruped. The cow, the dog, the goat, and all the beasts, are quadrupeds. But birds are not quadrupeds, for they have only two legs.

^b *sur le.* ^c *comment.* ^d *on appelle.* ^r *on l'appelle.*

147.

Letter of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, when a boy.

Pavia, August 10th, 1441.

Papa, and you also, uncle admiral Jeronimo, *this*^b is *to*^t announce to you that I am quite well, and that, in *the opinion*^k of my masters, I am making rapid progress in geography and geometry; it is *not the*^c same, I ²own ¹it, *with*^d my writing; *so*^r, I doubt strongly *whether* you *can*^s read *this*^r fluently; but, if you cannot read this letter, wait for me, and I will read it to you myself, for I *reckon to*^s be at Cogoreo on Monday or Tuesday morning at the latest^o.

^b *celle-ci.* ^t *pour.* ^k *de l'avis.* ^c *n'en est pas de.* ^d *pour.*
^r *aussi.* ^s *que vous puissiez.* ^r *ceci.* ^s *compte.* ^o *au plus tard.*

148.

CONTINUATION of C. Columbus' Letter.

Papa, and you, uncle, the admiral, in *the first place*^b, I will tell you that I have no taste at all for *business*^c; on the contrary. *I have none either*^m for sciences. This

latter article will ²perhaps ¹come with time ; of that I do not despair. . . . But what I have a ²very ³decided ¹vocation for, is^d the profession of a seaman. *I wish to be^r an admiral !* I should not be the first admiral of my family ; and since there is one, there may be two. Our family, *as I have been told^a*, was one of the most illustrious of Piacenza. Well ! I will raise up our race again ! I have a name to support, and although I had not one, *let them^t ²give ¹me the first that they like^r*, and I will make it illustrious. David *keptⁿ sheep*,—I am the servant of the same God who placed him on the throne. . . . Papa, I am fifteen, permit me to enter the navy, I beg of you. . . . *It was^k to obtain this favour that I have left college, and that I am coming to you^s.*

^b d'abord. ^c le commerce. ^d c'est pour. ^r je veux être.
^a à ce qu'on m'a dit. ^t que l'on. ^s l'on voudra. ^k c'est.
^s me rends auprès de vous. ^m je n'en ai pas non plus. ⁿ a gardé.

149.

Give him a little bread, a little meat, and a little more tea, with a little more milk and sugar. Fill that gentleman's large glass, and that lady's small cup. Is Miss Bell here ? Here she is. She is not here. She is in Wales. The Welsh are very good people. Is she not in Dublin ? No, my Lady, she is in Scotland. Is there a bank in this town ? *There is one^a*, but with very little money.

WILLIAM BUDÉ was born in Paris, in 1467. It is related, as a proof of his great application to *study^t*, that

his house having taken fire^b one day when he was working in his study^a, he replied coolly to those who came to apprise him of it^a: "Tell^d my wife; you know that I do not interfere^c with household affairs."

^a il y en a une. ^b étude. ^b le feu ayant pris à sa maison.
^a cabinet, m. ^c le lui annoncer. ^d avertissez. ^c me mêle.

150.

Have you not thanked her? I will thank her. She has^a given^a me a goldfinch, two bullfinches, three chaffinches, four canary-birds, five blackbirds, six thrushes, seven tomtits, a dozen larks, and several sparrows.

We have a large house, a fine garden, and a great many^b friends, why should we not be happy? Believe me, we are happier with our books than kings with their soldiers.

I believe you have learned music; will you have the goodness to tell^a me what difference there is^c between a flat^c and a sharp^a?

Here are^d some medals which Dr Y. has given me. Show them to me. Show me one. Do not show them to them. Give me one. Do not give him any. Where did Dr Y. find them?

^b beaucoup d'. ^c il y a. ^c bémol, m. ^a dièse, m. ^d voici.

151.

The laundress has not brought back^b all our linen.

There are many things *wanting*^a ; namely, a pair of stockings, two pairs of socks, three collars, four silk handkerchiefs, and one pillow-case.

A Lord Mayor who understands several languages, can speak to all foreigners who come before him at the Mansion-house. A magistrate who speaks several languages, can be more useful to his countrymen than one who speaks his mother tongue only. The Bible has been translated into all languages.

BRASIDAS, a ²Lacedemonian ¹general, seized a mouse ; it ²bit ¹him, and ²thus ²obliged ¹him to *let go his hold*^d. O Jupiter, exclaimed he, what *insignificant*^e creature cannot enjoy its liberty, if it *will but*^a ²defend ¹it !

^b rapporté. ^c qui manquent. ^d lâcher prise. ^e chétive. ^f veut.

152.

AUGUSTUS, being encamped with his army in the neighbourhood of Mantua, was *annoyed*^a, three ²*successive*^b ¹nights, by the cries of an owl. A proclamation informed the soldiers that *he*^c who *should succeed*^d to seize the guilty one, and ²*deliver*^e ¹him into the hands of justice, should receive for his trouble a *liberal*^f reward. Each one *set about*^g the pursuit of the bird with *eagerness*^m. At last one of them more vigilant than the *rest*ⁿ, ²found ¹it in the hollow of a tree, and ²carried ¹it in triumph to the emperor, who ²saw ¹it with great joy, but gave the soldier a sum of money *so much*^x below his *expectation*^t, that *this one let*^a in the same instant the owl

fly away^o. *So much*^a did a just feeling of liberty ^astill
animate the last of the Romans !

^a importuné. ^b de suite. ^c celui. ^d parviendrait. ^e livrer.
^f généreuse. ^g se mit à. ^h ardeur. ⁱ autres, pl. ^j tellement.
^k attente. ^l celui-ci laissa. ^m s'envoler. ⁿ tant.

153.

Among the interesting cities (close of the 17th century) were YORK, the capital of the north, and EXETER, the capital of the west. Neither can have contained much more than ten thousand inhabitants. WORCESTER, the queen of the cider land, had about eight thousand ; NOTTINGHAM probably as many. GLOUCESTER had certainly between four and five thousand ; DERBY not quite four thousand. The wits and beauties of SHREWSBURY imitated the fashions of Saint James's Park, in the walks along the side of the Severn. The inhabitants were about seven thousand. The population of every one of these places has, since the Revolution, much more than doubled.—(MR MACAULAY'S *History of England*.)

154.

MANCHESTER, which in population and wealth far surpasses capitals so much renowned as Berlin, Madrid, and Lisbon, was, in the 17th century, a mean and ill-built town, containing under six thousand people. It then had not a single press. It now supports a hundred printing establishments. It then had not a single coach. It now supports twenty coachmakers.

In the reign of James the First, SHEFFIELD was a singularly miserable place, containing about two thousand inhabitants, of whom a third were half-starved and half-naked beggars. Sheffield now contains a hundred and twenty thousand souls, and sends forth its admirable knives, razors, and lancets to the farthest ends of the world.—(*Ibid.*)

155.

In Oliver Cromwell's time the manufacturers of BIRMINGHAM boasted that their hardware was highly esteemed, not indeed as now, at Pekin and Lima, at Bokhara and Timbuctoo, but in London and even as far off as Ireland. Yet in 1685 the population, which is now little less than two hundred thousand, did not amount to four thousand. Birmingham buttons were just beginning to be known : of Birmingham guns nobody had yet heard ; and the place whence, two generations later, the magnificent editions of Baskerville went forth to astonish all the librarians of Europe, did not contain a single regular shop where a Bible or an almanack could be bought. On market days, a bookseller named Michael Johnson, the father of the great Samuel Johnson, came over from Lichfield, and opened a stall during a few hours. This supply of literature was long found adequate to the demand.—(*Ibid.*)

156.

NEY, duke of Elchingen and prince of Moskwa, a peer and marshal of France, and one of its greatest mi-

litary heroes, was born at Sarre-Louis, in 1769. He entered the army, as a private hussar, at the age of 18. He was with one accord denominated by the army, "the bravest of the brave." Marshal Ney fought at the battle of Waterloo, where he had five horses killed under him, and his cloak was perforated with balls.

157.

THOMAS CHALMERS, a ²Scotch ¹divine (1780-1847), at first a ^b minister in^o Glasgow, then^d professor of ²moral ¹philosophy in^o the university of St Andrews, was in^c his time the glory and support of the ²Presbyterian ¹church, and acquired great celebrity as a preacher; he shone at *the same time*^e by the depth of ideas, the strength of arguments, and the elegance of style. His sermons have been translated into French, by Diodati. He has also left some ²theological ¹treatises, the most esteemed of *which*^t is, "Evidences of the Christian Revelation," translated into French, by Vincent.

^b d'abord. ^c à. ^d puis. ^e de. ^t la fois. ^t dont.



EXPLANATION

OF THE ABBREVIATIONS AND MARKS.

art.	Article.	s. or sing.	Singular.
s.	Substantive or noun.	pl.	Plural.
adj.	Adjective.	p.	Page.
dem. adj.	Demonstrative adjective.	past part. or p. p.	} Past participle.
poss. adj.	Possessive adjective.	imper.	
num. adj.	Numeral adjective.	h m.	H mute.
pron.	Pronoun.	h asp.	H aspirated.
dem. pron.	Demonstrative pronoun.	ind-1.	Present of the indicative.
poss. pron.	Possessive pronoun.	ind-2.	Imperfect.
rel. pron.	Relative pronoun.	ind-3.	Preterite definite.
v.	Verb.	ind-4.	Preterite indefinite.
adv.	Adverb.	ind-7.	Future absolute.
prep.	Preposition.	inf-1.	Present of the infinitive.
conj.	Conjunction.		
interj.	Interjection.	p. 3 refers to	Rule I. page 3.
m.	Masculine.	p. 4 " to	Rule II. page 4.
f.	Feminine.	p. 11 " to	Rule III. page 11.

* The asterisk, or little star, denotes that the word under which it is placed, is to be omitted in French.

The figures 1, 2, 3, placed before some words, indicate that in French these words are to be so transposed.

The small letters b, c, d, etc., refer to the notes at the end of the lesson.

In a few cases the French is given under the English.

☞ Proper names not found in the Vocabulary are spelt the same in French as in English.

VOCABULARY

OF ALL THE

WORDS USED IN THE WORK.

- A**, or an, indefinite article, *un*, m.; *une*, f.—à prep. at.
- Abdicated, p. p. *abdiqué*.
- Able (to be), v. *pouvoir*; *savoir*.
- Abolished, p. p. *aboli*, e.
- Abomination, s. *abomination*, f.
- About, adv. *environ*.
- Abreast, adv. *de front*.
- Absurd, adj. *absurde*.
- Abundance, s. *abondance*, f.
- Academy, s. *Académie*, f.
- Accede (to), v. *acquiescer*.
- Accent, s. *accent*, m.
- Accept (to), v. *accepter*. [*gréer*].
- Acceptance of, *d'accepter*; *d'a-*
- Accompany (to), v. *accompagner*.
- Accord (with one), *d'un commun accord*.
- According to, prep. *selon*, *sui-*
vant.
- Account, s. *compte*, m.
- Accuse (to), v. *accuser*.
- Achelous, s. *Achéloüs*, m.
- Achilles, s. *Achille*, m.
- Acknowledge (to), v. *reconnaître*.
- Acquire (to), v. *acquérir*.
- Acquits himself, *s'acquitte*.
- Acre, s. *arpent*, m.
- Act, s. *acte*, m.
- Action, s. *action*, f.
- Actor, s. *acteur*, m.
- Add (to), v. *ajouter*.
- Address, s. *adresse*, f.
- Adequate, adj. *suffisant*, e.
- Adhere (to), v. *adhérer*.
- Adjective, s. *adjectif*, m.
- Admirable, adj. *admirable*.
- Admiral, s. *amiral*, m.
- Admire (to), v. *admirer*.
- Admit (to), v. *admettre*.
- Adopted, p. p. *adopté*, e.
- Adorable, adj. *adorable*.
- Advance (to), v. *avancer*.
- Advantage, s. *avantage*, m.
- Adventure, s. *aventure*, f.
- Advocate, s. *avocat*, m.
- Ægis, s. *Égide*, m.
- Afraid (to be), *avoir peur*. [*nage*].
- Affairs (with household), *du mé-*
- Africa, s. *Afrique*, f.
- After, adv. *après*.
- Afternoon, s. *après-midi*, m. & f.
- Afterwards, adv. *ensuite*.
- Again (to begin), *recommencer*.
- (to raise up), *relever*.
- Against, prep. *contre*.
- Age, s. *âge*, m.
- Aged, adj. *agé*, e.
- Aglaia, s. *Aglaé*, f.
- Ago, adv. *il y a*.
- Alan, s. *Alain*, m.
- Aldermen, *aldermen*; *échevins*.
- Ale, s. *aile*, f.

- Alexander, s. *Alexandre*, m.
 Alexandria, s. *Alexandrie*, f.
 All, adj. *tout*, e; *tous*, m. pl.;
 toutes, f. pl.
 — (at), *du tout*.
 Aller, irr. v. 1st conj. *to go*.
 Alliance, s. *alliance*, f. [*assignée*.]
 Allotted me in it, *qu'elle m'y a*
 Allow (to), v. *permettre*.
 Almanac, s. *almanach*, m.
 Almost, adv. *presque*.
 Alone, adj. *seul*, e.
 Along the side, *le long*.
 Alphæus, s. *Alphée*, m.
 Already, adv. *déjà*.
 Also, adv. *aussi*.
 Alternately, adv. *alternativement*.
 Although, *quoique*; *quand même*.
 Always, adv. *toujours*.
 Ambassador, s. *ambassadeur*, m.
 Ambition, s. *ambition*, f.
 Ambrosia, s. *ambroisie*, f.
 America, s. *Amérique*, f.
 — (North), *Amérique sep-*
 tentrionale. [*dionale*.]
 — (South), *Amérique méri-*
 Amethyst, s. *améthyste*, f.
 Amiable, adj. *aimable*.
 Amidst, prep. *au milieu de*.
 Among, prep. *parmi*. Among
 others, p. 83, *entre autres*.
 Amongst, prep. *parmi*.
 Amount, s. *montant*, m.; *somme*, f.
 — (to), v. *monter*; *s'élever*.
 An, indefinite art. *un*, m.; *une*, f.
 Ancient, adj. *ancien*, *ne*.
 And, conj. *et*.
 Andalusia, s. *Andalousie*, f.
 Andrew, Andrews, s. *André*, m.
 Anecdote, s. *anecdote*, f.
 Anger, s. *colère*, f.
 Animal, s. *animal*, m.
 Animate, (to), v. *animer*.
 Animosity, s. *haine*, f.
 Announce (to), v. *annoncer*.
 Another, *un autre*, m.; *une autre*, f.
 Answer, s. *réponse*, f.
 — (to), v. *répondre*.
 Ant, s. *fourmi*, f.
 Anthony, s. *Antoine*, m. [97.]
 Any, see Rule I., page 3. (*en*, p.
 — objection, *quelque objection*.
 Anything, *quelque chose*; *quoi*
 que ce soit.
 — (make), p. 46, *rien faire*.
 — else, p. 93, *toute autre*.
 Apollo, s. *Apollon*, m. [*chose*.]
 Apostle, s. *Apôtre*, m. [*raître*.]
 Appear (to), v. *paraître*; *appa-*
 Appearance, s. *apparence*, f.
 Appetite, s. *appétit*, m.
 Apple, s. *pomme*, f. [*pommes*.]
 — dumpling, s. *pouding de*
 Application, s. *application*, f.
 Apprend, v. *is learning*.
 Approaching him, *s'approchant de*
 Apricot, s. *abricot*, m. [*lui*.]
 April, s. *avril*, m.
 Arabia, s. *Arabie*, f.
 Arabian, s. *Arabe*, m.
 Arbour, s. *berceau*, m.
 Arbore, s. m. *tree*.
 Archbishop, s. *archevêque*, m.
 Archer, s. *sagittaire*, m.
 Are, v. *sont*.
 Argument, s. *argument*, m.
 Ariosto, s. *l'Arioste*, m.
 Aristocrat, s. *aristocrate*, m.
 Arithmetic, s. *arithmétique*, f.
 Arm, s. *bras*, m. Coats of arms,
 armoiries, f. pl.
 Arm-chair, s. *fauteuil*, m.
 Armenia, s. *Arménie*, f.
 Armorial bearings, *armoiries*, f. pl.
 Army, s. *armée*, f.
 Arrival, s. *arrivée*, f.
 Arrive (to), v. *arriver*.
 Art, s. *art*, m.
 Artemisia, s. *Artémise*, f.
 Artichoke, s. *artichaut*, m.
 Article, s. *article*, f.
 As, conj. *que*; adv. *comme*; *as* ..
 as, aussi .. *que*; *as much, as*
 many, autant. [*cependant, m.*
 Ascendency, s. *supériorité*, f.; *as-*
 Ash, s. *frêne*, m.

Ashamed (I am not), *je n'ai pas*
 Asia, s. *Asie*, f. [*honte*.]
 Ask (to), v. *demand*er.
 Asparagus, s. *asperges*, f. pl.
 Ass, s. *âne*, m.
 Assemble (to), v. *se rassembler*.
 Assembly, s. *assemblée*, f.
 Assurance, s. *assurance*, f.
 Assure (to), v. *assurer*.
 Astonish (to), v. *étonner*.
 Astonishment, s. *étonnement*, m.
 Astronomy, s. *astronomie*, f.
 At, prep. *à*; *chez*. At last, *enfin*;
 At least, *au moins*.
 Attach yourselves, *attachez-vous*.
 Attain (to), v. *atteindre*.
 Attainments, s. *connaissances*, f. pl.
 Attend (to), v. *assister*; *suivre*.
 Attendant, s. *officier*, m.
 Attention, s. *attention*, f.
 Attract (to), v. *attirer*.
 Au, for *à le*, *at*; *in*.
 Auburn (light), *châtain clair*.
 Audience, s. *audience*, f.
 Auditor, s. *auditeur*, m.
 Auditory, s. *auditoire*, m.
 August, s. *Août*, m. (pron. *ou*.)
 Augustus, s. *Auguste*, m.
 Aunt, s. *tante*, f.
 Auricula, s. *oreille d'ours*, f.
 Australia, s. *Australie*, f.
 Austria, s. *Autriche*, f.
 Autant, adv. *as many*; *so many*.
 Author, s. *auteur*, m.
 Authoress, s. *auteur*, m.
 Authority, s. *autorité*, f.
 Autograph, s. *autographe*, m.
 Around of la lune, *around the moon*.
 Au travers of la foule, *through the crowd*.
 Autumn, s. *automne*, m. & f.
 Aversion, s. *aversion*, *haine*, f.
 A-year, *par an*.

Babylon, s. *Babylone*, f.
 Bacon, s. *lard*, m.
 Back, s. *dos*, m.

Bad, adj. *mauvais*, e.
 Badly, adv. *mal*.
 Bag, s. *sac*, m.
 Baker, s. *boulang*er, m.
 Balance, s. *balance*, f.
 Balcony, s. *balcon*, m.
 Ball, s. *balle*, f.
 Ballad, s. *ballade*, f.; *vaudeville*, m.
 Bank, s. *bord*, m.; *rive*; *banque*, f.;
 bank-note, *billet de banque*, m.
 Banker, s. *banquier*, m.
 Banterer, s. *mauvais plaisant*.
 Baptism, s. *baptême*, m.
 Baptist, s. *Baptiste*, m.
 Barber, s. *barbier*, m.
 Bargain (to), v. *marchander*.
 Bark (to), v. *aboyer*.
 Barometer, s. *baromètre*, m.
 Barrister, s. *avocat*, m.
 Bartholomew, s. *Barthélemi*, m.
 Basket, s. *panier*, m.
 Basse, adj. f.; *bas*, m. *low*.
 Bâtir, v. 2d conj. *to build*.
 Battle, s. *bataille*, f.
 Bavaria, s. *Bavière*, f.
 Bayonet, s. *batonnette*, f.
 B. C. *avant Jésus-Christ*.
 Be (to), v. *être*.
 Bead, s. *grain*, m.
 Beans (French), *haricots verts*.
 Bear (to), v. *porter*.
 Bearer, s. *porteur*, m.
 Beast, s. *bête*, f.
 Beau, m.; *belle*, f., adj. *handsome*.
 —, s. *beau*, m.
 Beautiful, adj. *superbe*; *beau*.
 Beauty, s. *beauté*, f.; *beauties*,
belles.
 Beaver, s. *castor*, m.
 Because, conj. *parce que*.
 Become (to), v. *devenir*.
 Bed, s. *lit*, m.
 Bed-room, s. *chambre à coucher*, f.
 Bee, s. *abeille*, f.
 Beef, s. *bœuf*, m.
 Been, p. p. *été*.
 Beer, s. *bière*, f.
 Before, prep. *devant*.

- Before, *adv. avant*.
 Beg (to), *v. mendier*; to beg pardon, *demandar pardon*; I beg of you, *je vous en prie*.
 Beggar, *s. mendiant, m.*
 Begin (to), *v. commencer*.
 ———, *again, recommencer*.
 Beginning, *s. commencement, m.*
 Behind, *prep. derrière*.
 Being, *s. être, m.*
 Belgian, *s. Belge, m.*
 Believe (to), *v. croire*.
 Believer, *s. croyant, m.*
 Bellows, *s. soufflet, m.*
 ———, *v. beugle*.
 Belong (does), *appartient*.
 Beloved, *p. p. aimé*.
 Below, *prep. sous; au-dessous de*.
 Ben, *s. Benjamin, m.*
 Benedict, *s. Benoît, m.*
 Benefit, *s. bienfait, m.*
 Besides, *adv. d'ailleurs*.
 Best, *adj. meilleur, e.*
 ———, *adv. le mieux*.
 Better, *adj. meilleur, e; supérieur*.
 ———, *adv. mieux*.
 Between, *prep. entre*.
 Beyond (was), *p. 61, surpassait*.
 Bible, *s. Bible, f.*
 Big, *adj. gros, m.; grosse, f.*
 Bill, *s. mémoire, m.; note, f.; compte, m.*
 Bird, *s. oiseau, m.*
 Birth, *s. naissance, f.*
 Biscuit, *s. biscuit, m.*
 Bite (to), *v. mordre; pret. mordis*.
 Bitter, *p. 61, pleines de fiel*.
 Black, *adj. noir, e.*
 ———, *currant-bush, s. groseillier noir; cassia, m.*
 Blackbird, *s. merle, m.*
 Blanc, *m.; blanche, f., adj. white*.
 Bleats (of calf), *beugle, (of sheep)*
 Blind, *adj. aveugle*. [*béle*.]
 Blow (to), *v. souffler*.
 Blue, *adj. bleu, m.; bleus, m. pl.*
 Blush (to), *v. rougir*.
 Boarder, *s. pensionnaire, m. & f.*
 Boarding-school, *s. pensionnat, m.*
 Boast (to), *v. se vanter*.
 Boat, *s. bateau, m.*
 Body, *s. corps, m.*
 Boil (to), *v. bouillir*.
 Bone, *s. os, m.*
 Bonnet, *s. chapeau, m.*
 Book, *s. livre, m.*
 Bookbinder, *s. relieur, m.*
 Bookcase, *s. bibliothèque, f.*
 Bookseller, *s. libraire, m.*
 Boot, *s. botte, f. (for men); bottine, f. (for ladies)*.
 Border, *s. bordure, f.*
 Born, *pres. infin. naître*.
 ———, *past part. né*.
 ——— (was), *naquit*.
 Botanique, *s. f. botany*
 Botanist, *s. botaniste, m.*
 Roth, *l'un et l'autre, m.; l'une et l'autre, f.; toutes deux, (p. 39.)*
 Bottle, *s. bouteille, f.*
 Bound, *past part. lié*.
 Box, *s. boîte, f.*
 Boy, *s. garçon, m.*
 Brace, *s. couple, f.*
 Brass, *s. airain, m.*
 Brave, *adj. brave*. Bravest, *p. 101, brave*.
 Brawling, *adj. querelleuse, f.*
 Brays, *v. brait*.
 Bread, *s. pain, m.*
 Breakfast, *s. déjeuner, m.*
 ——— (to), *v. déjeuner*.
 Brethren, *frères, m. pl.*
 Brewer, *s. brasseur, m.*
 Bride, *s. mariée, f.*
 Bridegroom, *s. marié, m.*
 Bridle, *s. bride, f.*
 Bright, *adj. brillant*.
 Brilliant, *adj. brillant, e.*
 Bring (to), *v. apporter*.
 ——— up, *élever*. [*tagne*.]
 Britain (Great), *la Grande-Bre-*
 Broad, *adj. large*.
 Broom, *s. balai, m.*
 Brother, *s. frère, m.*
 Brother-in-law, *s. beau-frère, m.*

Buck, s. *daim*, m.
 Build (to), v. *bâtir*.
 Buildeth, *bâtit*. [*a bâti*.
 Built, past part. *bâti*, c. Ind-4.
 Bull, s. *taureau*, m.
 Bullets, s. *balles de fusil*, f. pl.
 Bullfinch, s. *bouvreuil*, m.
 Bullies, s. *bravaches*, m. pl. [*sin*, f.
 Bunch of grapes, *grappe de raisin*.
 Buried, past part. *enterré*.
 Burn (to), v. *brûler*.
 Burnt, past part. *brûlé*, c. [*rire*.
 Burst (to) into laughter, *éclater de rire*.
 Business, s. *affaire*, f.
 But, conj. *mais*; *sans*.
 Butcher, s. *boucher*, m.
 Butler, s. *sommelier*, m.
 Butter, s. *beurre*, m.
 Butterfly, s. *papillon*, m.
 Button, s. *bouton*, m.
 — (to), v. *boutonner*.
 Buy (to), v. *acheter*.
 By, prep. *par*, *de*.

Cabbage, s. *chou*, m.
 Cabinet-maker, s. *ébéniste*, m.
 Cackle (to), v. *crier*.
 Cæsar, s. *César*, m.
 Cage, s. *cage*, f.
 Cake, s. *gâteau*, m.
 Caledonian, s. *Calédonien*, m.
 Calf, s. *veau*, m.
 Call (to), v. *appeler*.
 — on, *passer chez*.
 — themselves, p. 68, *de s'appeler*.
 Came over from, *venait de*.
 Cameo, s. *camée*, m.
 Can, to be able, v. *pouvoir*.
 — you? *pouvez-vous*?
 Canaanite, s. *Cananéite*, m.
 Canary-bird, s. *serin*; *canari*, m.
 Candle, s. *chandelle*, f.
 Candlestick, *chandelier*, m.
 Cane, s. *canne*, f. Sugar canes, *cannes à sucre*, f. pl.
 Cannot (I), *je ne puis pas*.

Cannot (you), *vous ne pouvez pas*.
 —, p. 51, *ne peut pas*. p. 98,
 Canon, s. *chanoine*, m. [*ne peut*.
 Canterbury, s. *Cantorbéry*.
 Cape, s. *cap*, m.
 Capital, s. *capitale*, f.
 Captain, s. *capitaine*, m.
 Carbuncle, s. *escarboucle*, f.
 Card, s. *carte*, f.
 Cardinal, s. *Cardinal*, m.
 —, adj. *cardinaux*, m. pl.
 Care (take), *prenez garde!*
 Careful, adj. *soigneux*, *euse*.
 Caress (to), v. *caresser*.
 Carpenter, s. *charpentier*, m.
 Carpet, s. *tapis*, m.
 — bag, *sac de nuit*, m.
 Carriage, s. *voiture*, f.
 Carrots, s. *carottes*, f. pl.
 Carry (to), v. *porter*.
 Case, s. *cause*, f.; *cas*, m.
 Castilian, adj. *castillan*.
 Castle, s. *château*, m.
 Cat, s. *chat*, m.
 Catch (to), v. *attraper*.
 Caterpillar, s. *chenille*, f.
 Catholic, adj. *Catholique*.
 Cauliflowers, s. *chou-fleur*, m.
 Cause (to), v. *causer*.
 Cautious, adj. *prudent*.
 Cavalier, s. *cavalier*, m.
 Caw (to), v. *croasser*.
 Cela, dem. pron. *that*.
 Celebrated, adj. *célèbre*.
 Celebrity, s. *célébrité*, f.
 Celery, s. *céleri*, m.
 Century, s. *siècle*, m.
 Certainly, adv. *certainement*.
 Chaffinch, s. *pinson*, m.
 Chain, s. *chaîne*, f.
 Chair, s. *chaise*; *chaire*, f.
 Chalk, s. *craie*, f.
 Chancellor, s. *chancelier*, m.
 Change (to), v. *changer*.
 Chaplain, s. *chapelain*, *aumônier*, m.
 Charade, s. *charade*, f. (p. 12).
 Charity, s. *charité*, f. [*orange*.
 Charles-Quint, *Charles the Fifth*.

- Charm, s. *charme*, m.
 Charming, adj. *charmant*, e.
 Chatter (to), v. *babiller*.
 Cheaper, à *meilleur marché*.
 Cheese, s. *fromage*, m.
 Cheque, s. *bon, mandat*, m.
 Cherry, s. *cerise*, f.
 Chesnut-coloured, *couleur marron*.
 Chest of drawers, *commode*, f.
 Chez, prep. *among*.
 — nous, *at home, at our house*.
 Chicken, s. *poulet*, m.
 Child, s. *enfant*, m. & f. Children, *enfants*.
 Chilo, s. *Chilon*, m.
 Chimney-piece (the), *le chambranle de la cheminée*.
 China, s. *Chine*; *porcelaine*, f.
 — cups, *tasses de porcelaine*.
 Chinese, s. *Chinois*, m.
 Chirp (to), v. *appeler*.
 Chisel, s. *ciseau*, m.
 Choice, s. *choix*, m.
 Choose (to), v. *choisir*. [ton.
 Chops (mutton), *côtelettes de mouton*.
 Christian, adj. *chrétien*, ne.
 Christina, s. *Christine*, f.
 Christmas, s. *Noël*, m.
 Christopher, s. *Christophe*, m.
 Church, s. *église*, f.
 Churchman, s. *homme d'église*; *ecclésiastique*.
 Cicero, s. *Cicéron*, m.
 Cider, s. *cidre*, m.; *cider land*, *pays au cidre*; *cider press*, *presses à cidre*.
 Ciel, s. m. *heaven*.
 Cigare, s. m. *cigar*.
 Circular, adj. *circulaire*.
 Cistern, s. *citerne*, f.
 Citizen, s. *citoyen*, m.
 City, s. *ville, cité*, f.
 Claimed, p. p. *réclamé*, e.
 Class, s. *classe*, f.
 Class-room, s. *classe*, f.
 Clearest (the), *la plus claire*.
 Cleobulus, s. *Cléobule*, m.
 Clergyman, s. *ecclésiastique*, m.
 Clerk (head), *premier commis*.
 Clever, adj. *habile*.
 Cloak, s. *manteau*, m.
 Clock, (o'), *heure*, f.; *six o'clock*, *six heures*.
 Close, s. *fin*, f. [six heures.
 Clothes, s. *habits*, m. pl.
 Coach, s. *voiture*, f.
 Coachbuilder, *carrossier*, m.
 Coachmaker, s. *carrossier*; *établissement de carrosserie*.
 Coachman, s. *cocher*, m.
 Coalition, s. *coalition*, f. [m. sing.
 Coals, s. *charbon*; *charbon de terre*,
 Coast, s. *côte*, f. [armoiries, f. pl.
 Coat, s. *habit*, m. Coats of arms,
 Cobweb, s. *toile d'araignée*, f.
 Cock, s. *coq*, m.
 Cod, s. *morue*, f.
 Coffee, s. *café*, m.
 Coffee-tree, s. *cafier*, m.
 Cold, adj. *froid*, e.
 — (it is), *il fait froid*.
 — (to be), *avoir froid*.
 — (a) in the head, *un rhume*.
 Collar, s. *col*, m. [de cerveau.
 Collector, s. *collecteur, percepteur*,
 College, s. *collège*, m. [m
 Colonel, s. *colonel*, m.
 Colossus, s. *colosse*, m.
 Colour, s. *couleur*, f.
 Colt, s. *poulain*, m.
 Columbus, s. *Colomb*, m.
 Combat, s. m. *battle*.
 Combined, p. p. *combiné*.
 Come (to), v. *venir, venant, venu*.
 — (to) again, *revenir*.
 — down, imper. *descendez*.
 — in, imper. *entrez*.
 — out (to), v. *sortir*.
 Comedy, s. *comédie*, f.
 Comic, adj. *comique*.
 Commands, s. pl. *ordres*.
 Commence (to), v. *commencer*. [m.
 Commencement, s. *commencement*,
 Commemoration, s. *mémoire*, f.
 Commentaries, s. pl. *commentaires*.
 Commission, s. *commission*, f.
 Common, adj. *commun*, e.

- Company, s. *compagnie*, f.
 Companion, s. *compagnon*, m.
 Comparable, adj. *comparable*.
 Comparative, s. *comparatif*, m.
 Comparison, s. *comparaison*, f.
 Compassion, s. *compassion*, f.
 Complain (to), v. *se plaindre*.
 Complete, adj. *complet*.
 Compose (to), v. *composer*.
 Composition, s. *composition*, f.
 Comrade, s. *camarade*, m.
 Condemn (to), v. *condamner*.
 Conduce (to), v. *conduire*; *con-*
 Conduct, s. *conduite*, f. [*tribuer*].
 Conductor, s. *conducteur*, m.
 Confectioner, s. *confiseur*, m.
 Confess (to), v. *avouer*.
 Conflagration, s. *incendie*, m.
 Confusion, s. *confusion*, f.
 Conjugate (to), v. *conjuguer*.
 Connaître, v. *to know*.
 Conqueror, s. *Conquérant*, m.
 Conquest, s. *conquête*, f.
 Consecrated, adj. *consacré*, e.
 Consequently, adv. *par conséquent*.
 Consider (to), v. *considérer*.
 Consideration, s. *considération*, f.
 Consisted of, *consistait en*.
 Constantly, adv. *constamment*.
 Constitution, s. *constitution*, f.
 Consul, s. *Consul*, m.
 Consult (to), v. *consulter*.
 Contain (to), v. *contenir*.
 Contempt, s. *mépris*, m.
 Contented, adj. *content*.
 Continually, adv. *continuellement*.
 Continue (to), v. *continuer*; *ajou-*
 Contract, s. *contrat*, m. [*ter*].
 Contrary, adj. *contraire*.
 Contribute (to), v. *contribuer*.
 Conversation, s. *conversation*, f.
 Convicted, p. p. *convaincu*.
 Coo (to), v. *gémir*.
 Coolly, adv. *froidement*.
 Cooper, s. *tonnelier*, m.
 Cook, s. *cuisinier*, m.; *cuisinière*, f.
 Copy, s. *copie*, f.; (— of a book)
exemplaire, m.
- Copper, *cuivre*, m.
 Copper rings, *bagues en cuivre*.
 Cord, s. *corde*, f.
 Cork, s. *bouchon*, m.
 — (to), v. *boucher*.
 — screw, s. *tire-bouchon*, m.
 Corn, s. *blé*, m.
 Corner, s. *coin*, m.
 Cotton-tree, s. *cotonnier*, m.
 Could not, *ne pouvaient*.
 — tell, *pouvait dire*.
 Count, s. *comte*, m.
 — (to), v. *compter*.
 Country, s. *campagne*, f; *pays*,
 m.; native—, *patrie*, f.; —
 gentleman, *gentilhomme cam-*
pagnard; *gentilhomme de cam-*
pagne.
 Country-house, s. *maison de cam-*
pagne, f.
 Country-seat, s. *château*, m.
 Countryman, s. *paysan*; *compa-*
triot, m.
 County, s. *comté*, m.
 Cour, s. f. *court*.
 Courage, s. *courage*, m.
 Courir, irr. v. 2d conj. *to run*.
 Course, s. *cours*, m. Of course,
sans doute; *cela va sans dire*.
 Court, s. *cour*, f.
 Courtesy, s. *politesse*, *courtoisie*, f.
 Courtier, s. *courtisan*, m.
 Cousin, s. *cousin*, m.; *cousine*, f.
 Covered, p. p. *couvert*.
 Cow, s. *vache*, f.
 Crab, s. *écrevisse*, f.
 Cradle, s. *berceau*, m.
 Cravat, s. *cravate*, f.
 Cream, s. *crème*, f.
 Creative, adj. *créateur*.
 Creature, s. *créature*, f.
 Crete, s. *Crète*, f.
 Cried, p. 46, *s'écria*.
 Croak (to), v. *coasser*.
 Croire, irr. v. 4th conj., *to be-*
lieve.
 Cross-keys, *clefs en sautoir*.
 Crow (to), v. *chanter*.

Crown, s. *couronne*, f. ; *écu*, m. ;
écu de six livres.

— (to), v. *couronner*.

Cry, s. *cri*, m.

Cultivate (to), v. *cultiver*.

Cup, s. *tasse*, f.

Cure (to), v. *guérir*.

Curiosity, s. *curiosité*, f.

Currants, s. pl. *grossilles*, f. pl. ;
raisins de Corinthe, m. pl.

Curse, s. *malédiction*, f. [*land*, m.

Customer, s. *pratique*, f. ; *cha-*

Custom-house officer, *employé des*
douanes.

Cut (to), v. *couper*.

—, s. *coupe*, f.

Cyprus, s. *Chypre*, f.

Cytheron, s. *Cythéron*, m.

Dairy, s. *laiterie*, f.

Dairy-maid, s. *laitière*, f.

Daisy, s. *marquerite*, f.

Dalmatia, s. *Dalmatie*, f.

Dance (to), v. *danser*.

Dancingmaster, s. *maître de danse*.

Dark (it is), *il fait nuit*.

Date, s. *date*, f. ; (a fruit) *datte*, f.

— (to), v. *dater*.

— tree, *dattier*, m.

Daughter, s. *fille*, f.

Dawned (had not yet), *ne s'était*
pas encore levé.

Day, s. *jour*, m. ; *journée*, f. A-
day, *par jour*.

— pupil, s. *externe*, m. & f.

— school, *externat*, m.

Dazzle (to), v. *éblouir*.

De, prep. *of*.

Dead, p. p. *mort*, e.

Dealer in, *marchand de*, m.

Dear, adj. *cher*, m. ; *chère*, f.

Death, s. *mort*, f.

Debt, s. *dette*, f.

December, s. *décembre*, m.

Decided, adj. *décidé*, e.

Declare (to), v. *déclarer*.

Decline, s. *Décadence*, f.

Deep, adj. *profond*, e.

Defeated, p. p. *défait*.

Defend (to), v. *défendre*.

Degree, s. *degré*, m.

Delicacy, s. *délicatesse*, f.

Delicate, adj. *délicat*, e.

Delight, s. *plaisir*, m.

Delights, s. *délices*, f. pl.

Demand, s. *demande*, f.

Den, s. *repuire*, m.

Denmark, s. *Danemark*, m.

Denominated, p. p. *surnommé*.

Depart (to), v. *se retirer*, *partir*.

Departed, p. p. *parti*, e.

Department, s. *département*, m.

Depend (to), v. *dépendre*.

Depth, s. *profondeur*, f.

Derbyshire (in), *dans le Derbyshire*.

Dernier, adj. *last*.

Des, contracted art. *of the*.

Deserve (to), v. *mériter*.

Desire (to), v. *désirer*.

Despair (to), v. *désespérer*.

— (in), *au désespoir*.

Destroyed, p. p. *détruit*.

Determine (to), v. *décider*.

Detest (to), v. *détester*.

Devoted, adj. *dévoué*, e.

Devour (to), v. *dévorer*.

Dialogue, s. *dialogue*, m.

Diamond, s. *diamant*, m.

Diana, s. *Diane*, f.

Dictate (to), v. *dicter*.

Dictionary, s. *dictionnaire*, m.

Die (to), v. *mourir*. Pret. *mourus*.

Difference, s. *différence*, f.

Different, adj. *différent*, e.

Difficult, adj. *difficile*.

Dine (to), v. *dîner*.

Dining-room, s. *salle à manger*, f.

Dinner, s. *dîner*, m.

Diocletian, s. *Dioclétien*, m.

Diogenes, s. *Diogène*, m.

Diomedes, s. *Diomède*, m.

Diplomacy, s. *diplomatie*, f.

Disait, (imperf. ind. of *dire*), *said*.

Discern (to), v. *reconnaître*.

Discipline, s. *discipline*, f.

Discouraged, p. p. *découragé*.
 Discover (to), v. *découvrir*.
 Disease, s. *maladie*, f.
 Dish, s. *plat*, m.
 Display (to), v. *laisser voir*.
 Displeased with, *mécontent*, e, de.
 Dissatisfied, adj. *mécontent*.
 Distaff, s. *fuseau*, m.
 Distinction, s. *distinction*, f.
 Distinguish (to), v. *distinguer*.
 Distinguished, adj. *distingué*.
 Distribution, s. *distribution*, f.
 Divine, s. *théologien*, m.
 ———, adj. *divin*.
 Do (to), v. *faire, faisant, fait*.
 — you know? *savez-vous?*
 Doctor, s. *docteur*, m.
 Doe, s. *daine*, f.
 Dog, s. *chien*, m.
 Dominant, adj. *prédominant*, e.
 Donkey, s. *âne*, m.
 Door, s. *porte*, f.
 Double (to), v. *doubler*.
 Doubt (to), v. *douter*.
 Douce, adj. f.; *doux*, m., sweet.
 Dove cot, s. *colombier*, m.
 Dowager, s. *douairière*, f.
 Down, s. *duvet*, m.
 ——— (come), *descendez*.
 ——— (sit), *asseyez-vous*.
 Dozen, s. *douzaine*, f.
 Dr, Dr. (*Docteur*).
 Drake, s. *canard*, m.
 Drawer, s. *tiroir*, m.
 Drawing, s. *dessin*, m.
 ——— room, s. *salon*, m.
 Dress, s. *habillement*, m.
 Dressing-table, s. *toilette*, f.
 ——— room, s. *cabinet de toilette*.
 Dressmaker, s. *couturière*, f.
 Drink (to), v. *boire*.
 Druggist, s. *droguiste*, m.
 Drunkard, s. *ivrogne*, m.
 Dry, adj. *sec*, m.; *sèche*, f.
 Duchess, s. *duchesse*, f.
 Duck, s. *canne*, f.; *canard*, m.
 Duckling, s. *canneton*, m. [f.
 Duck-pond, s. *mare aux canards*,

Duel, s. *duel*, m.
 Duke, s. *duc*, m.
 Dull, adj. *triste*.
 During, prep. *pendant*.
 Dutch, s. *Hollandais*, m. pl.
 Dutchman, s. *Hollandais*, m.
 Dwell (to), v. *habiter*.

Each, *chaque; chacun*. Each one, *chacun*.
 Eagle, s. *aigle*.
 Eaglet, s. *aiglon*, m.
 Earl, s. *comte*, m.
 Early, adv. *de bonne heure; matin*.
 Earn (to), v. *gagner*.
 Earth, s. *terre*, f. [terre, m.
 Earthquake, s. *tremblement de*
terre, m.
 Earwig, s. *perce-oreille*, m.
 Easily, adv. *facilement*.
 East, s. *orient*; *est*, m.
 Easter, s. *Pâques*, m.
 Eastern, adj. *oriental*.
 Eat (to), v. *manger*.
 Economy, s. *économie*, f.
 Edinburgh, s. *Edimbourg*.
 Edition, s. *édition*, f.
 Education, s. *éducation*, f.
 Edward, s. *Edouard*, m.
 Effect, s. *résultat*, m.
 Effort, s. *effort*, m.
 Egg, s. *œuf*, m.
 ——— cup, s. *coquetier*, m.
 Egypt, s. *Egypte*, f.
 Eight, num. adj. *huit*.
 Eighteenth, adj. *dix-huitième*.
 Eighth, adj. *huit*.
 Eightieth, adj. *quatre-vingtième*.
 Eighty, adj. *quatre-vingts*.
 Either, pron. *l'un ou l'autre*.
 Elegance, s. *élégance*, f.
 Elephant, s. *éléphant*, m.
 Eleven, num. adj. *onze*.
 Elizabeth, s. *Élisabeth*, f.
 Elm, s. *orme*, m.
 Eloquence, s. *éloquence*, f.
 Else, adj. *autre*.
 Embellish (to), v. *embellir*.

Emblem, s. *emblème*, m.
 Embroidery, s. *broderies*, f. pl.
 Emerald, s. *émeraude*, f.
 Eminence, s. *Eminence*, f.
 Emperor, s. *empereur*, m.
 Empire, s. *empire*, m.
 Empty, adj. *vide*.
 Encamped, p. p. *campé*.
 End, s. *fin*, f.; *bout*, m.
 — (to), v. *terminer*, *finir*.
 Endowed, adj. *doué*, e.
 Enemy, s. *ennemi*, m.
 Engagement, s. *engagement*, m.
 Engineer, s. *ingénieur*, m.
 England, s. *Angleterre*, f.
 English, adj. *anglais*, e.
 — (the), *les Anglais*.
 Englishman, s. *Anglais*.
 Engraved, p. p. *gravé*, e.
 Engraver, s. *graveur*, m.
 Enigma, s. *énigme*, f.
 Enjoy (to), v. *jouir de*.
 Enlightened, adj. *éclairé*, e.
 Enormous, adj. *colossal*, e.
 Enough, adv. *assez*.
 Enrolled, p. p. *enrôlé*, e.
 Enter (to), v. *entrer*. To enter
 the army, *entrer au service*.
 Entertaining, adj. *amusant*.
 Enthusiasm, s. *enthousiasme*, m.
 Entire, s. *whole*.
 Entirely, adv. *entièrement*.
 Entitled, p. p. *intitulé*.
 Entrance, s. *entrée*, f.
 Environs, s. *environs*, m. pl.
 Ephesus, s. *Ephèse*, f.
 Epic, adj. *épique*.
 Epoch, s. *époque*, f.
 Equal, adj. *égal*.
 — (to), v. *égaler*.
 Equally, adv. *également*.
 Error, s. *erreur*, *faute*, f.
 Erudition, s. *érudition*, f.
 Especial, adj. *spécial*, e. [is he?
 Est, (pres. Ind. of *être*), is. Est-il?
 Esteemed, adj. *estimé*, e.
 Eteindre, (v. irr. 4th conj.) to ex-
 tinguish, to put out.

Euripides, s. *Euripide*, m.
 European side, *côté de l'Europe*.
 Evangelists, s. *Évangélistes*, m. pl.
 Even, adv. *même*.
 Evening, s. *soir*, m.; *soirée*, f.
 — (good), *bonsoir*.
 Ever, adv. *jamais*.
 Everybody, *tout le monde*.
 Every one, *chacun*, e.
 Everything, *tout*.
 Evidence, s. *preuve*, f.
 Evidently, adv. *évidemment*.
 Ewe, s. *brebis*, f.
 Examine (to), v. *examiner*.
 Example, s. *exemple*, m.
 Excellency, s. *Excellence*, f.
 Excellent, adj. *excellent*, e.
 Except, prep. *excepté*.
 Exchange, s. *Bourse*, f.
 Excite (to), v. *exciter*.
 Exclaim (to), v. *s'écrier*.
 Excuse (to), v. *excuser*.
 Exercise, s. *exercice*; *thème*, m.
 Expect (to), v. *attendre*.
 Explain (to), v. *expliquer*.
 Explore (to), v. *explorer*, *exploiter*.
 Express (to), v. *exprimer*.
 Extensive, adj. *étendu*, e.
 Extremely, adv. *extrêmement*.
 Eye, s. *œil*, m.; *yeux*, pl.

Fable, s. *fable*, f.
 Fabulist, s. *fabuliste*, m.
 Fabulous, adj. *fabuleux*.
 Face, s. *figure*, f.
 Facility, s. *facilité*, f.
 Faded, past part. *fané*.
 Fail (to), v. *manquer*. They did
 not fail to, *on ne manqua pas de*.
 Fair, s. *foire*, f.
 Faith, s. *foi*, f.
 Faithfully, adv. *fidèlement*.
 Fall (to), v. *tomber*.
 — out (to), *se brouiller*.
 False, adj. *faux*, m.; *fausse*, f.
 Fame, s. *renommée*, *réputation*, f.
 Familiar, adj. *familier*.

- Family, s. *famille*, f.
 ——— pride, *orgueil nobiliaire*.
 Famous, adj. *fameux*.
 Fanatic, s. & adj. *fanatique*.
 Far, adv. *loin*; *au loin*; p. 99, *de beaucoup*. [*lunde*.]
 — (as) as Ireland, *jusqu'en Ir-*
land.
 Farewell, adv. *adieu*.
 Farmer, s. *fermier*, m.
 Farthest ends (to the), *jusqu'aux*
extrémités.
 Fashion, s. *mode*, f. [*extrémités*.]
 Fashionable society, *la haute société*.
 Fast, adv. *vite*. p. 59, *de plus en plus*.
 Fate, s. *sort*, m. Fates, *Parques*.
 Father, s. *père*, m.
 Faubourg, s. *faubourg*; *suburb*.
 Fausse, f.; faux, m., adj. *faux*.
 Favori, m.; favorite, f., adj. *fa-*
vorite.
 Favour, s. *faveur*, *grâce*, f.
 Favourite, s. & adj. *favori*, m.;
favorite, f.
 Fawn, s. *faon*, m. (pron. *Fan*).
 Fear (to), v. *craindre*, *crainant*,
 Feature, s. *trait*, m. [*crainant*.]
 February, s. *février*, m.
 Feed (to), v. *nourrir*. [*timent*, m.
 Feeling, s. *toucher*, m.; p. 99, *sen-*
 Feet, s. *pieds*, m. pl.
 Fellow-countryman, s. *compatriote*.
 Felt (he), p. 61, *il ressentait*.
 Female, s. *femme*, f.
 Feminine, s. *féminin*, m.
 Fencing-master, s. *maître d'armes*.
 Fer, s. m. *iron*. [*cher*.]
 Fetch (to), v. *chercher*; *aller cher-*
 Fever, s. *fièvre*, f.
 Few (a), *quelques*.
 —, p. 53, *rare*; *en petit nombre*.
 Fidelity, s. *fidélité*, f.
 Field, s. *champ*, m.
 Fife, s. *fife*, m.
 Fifteen, num. adj. *quinze*.
 Fifteenth, adj. *quinzième*.
 Fifth, adj. *cinquième*.
 Fifty, num. adj. *cinquante*.
 Fifty-two, adj. *cinquante-deux*.
 Fig, s. *figue*, f.
- Fight (to), v. *combattre*.
 File, s. *line*, f.
 Filbert, s. *aveline*, f.
 Filial, adj. *filial*, s.
 Fill (to), v. *remplir*.
 Finance, s. *finances*, f. pl.
 Find (to), v. *trouver*.
 Fine, adj. *beau*, m.; *belle*, f.; *beaux*,
 m. pl.; *belles*, f. pl.
 Fingers, s. *doigts*, m. pl.
 Finish (to), v. *finir*, *terminer*.
 Fir, s. *sapin*, m.
 Fire, s. *feu*, m.
 — (to), v. *tirer*.
 First, adj. *premier*, *ière*. [*sons*.]
 Fish, s. *poisson*, m. Fishes, *pois-*
 Fishing-rod, *scion* (*pour pêcher*), m.
 Fit purchaser of, *homme capable*.
 Five, num. adj. *cinq*. [*d'acheter*.]
 Fix (to), v. *fixer*.
 Flatter (to) oneself, *se flatter*.
 Flatterer, m.; flattery, f. *flattering*.
 Fleet, s. *flotte*, f.
 Flock, s. *troupeau*, m.
 Florin, s. *florin*, m.
 Flourishing, adj. *florissant*.
 Flower, s. *fleur*, f.
 Fluently, adv. *couramment*.
 Flute, s. *flûte*, f.
 Fly, s. *mouche*, f.
 — (to), v. *voler*.
 Fois, s. f. pl. *times*.
 Follow (to), v. *suivre*.
 Following, adj. *suivant*, e.
 Fond of (to be), *aimer*. You are
 very fond of, *vous aimez infiniment*.
 Foolish, adj. *fou*, m.; *folle*, f.
 Foot, s. *pied*, m. On foot, *à pied*.
 For, prep. *pour*.
 —, conj. *car*.
 Force (to), v. *forcer*.
 Forefinger, s. *index*, m.
 Foreigner, s. *étranger*, m.
 Forethought, s. *prévoyance*, f.
 Forewoman, s. *première couturière*.
 Forget (to), v. *oublier*.
 Fork, s. *fourchette*, f.

Form, *s. forme, f.*
 — (to), *v. former.*
 Formidable, *adj. redoutable.*
 Forsake (to), *v. abandonner.*
 Fortune, *s. fortune, f.*
 Forty, num. *adj. quarante.*
 Forward (to), *v. envoyer.*
 Foule, *s. f. crowd.*
 Found, past part. *trouvé, e.*
 Foundation, *s. fondement, m., fon-*
dation, f.
 Founded, past part. *fondé, e.*
 Four, num. *adj. quatre.*
 Fourteen, *adj. quatorze.*
 Fourteenth, *adj. quatorzième; 14°.*
 Fourth, *adj. quatrième. (Quatre,*
with sovereigns.)
 Fox, *s. renard, m.*
 Fraiche, *f.; frais, m., adj. fresh.*
 Franc, *s. franc, m.*
 France, *s. France, f.*
 Frances, *s. Française, f.*
 Francis, *s. François, m.*
 Frank, *adj. franc, m.; franche, f.*
 Frederick, *s. Frédéric, m.*
 Free, *adj. libre.*
 Freeze (to), *v. geler.*
 French, *adj. français, e; s. m. pl.*
Français.
 — beans, *haricots verts, m.*
 Frenchman, *s. Français, m.*
 Fresh, *adj. frais.*
 Friday, *s. vendredi, m.*
 Fried, past part. *frit.*
 Friend, *s. ami, m.; amie, f.*
 Friendly, *adj. amical, e.*
 Friendship, *s. amitié, f.*
 Frog, *s. grenouille, f.*
 From, prep. *de, d'.*
 Fruit, *s. fruit, m.*
 Fruit-tree (wall), *s. espalier, m.*
 Full, *adj. plein, e.*
 Fusiliers, *s. pl. fusilliers, m.*

Gain (to), *v. gagner.*
 Gait, *s. démarche, f.*
 Gallant, *s. courtois, m.*

Gamekeeper, *s. garde-chasse, m.*
 Gander, *s. jars, m.*
 Garden, *s. jardin, m.*
 Gardener, *s. jardinier, m.*
 Garnet, *s. grenat, m.*
 Gas, *s. gaz, m.*
 Gather (to), *v. cueillir; recueillir.*
 Gaul, *s. Gaule, f.*
 Geese, *s. oies, f. pl.*
 Gender, *s. genre, m.*
 Genealogy, *s. généalogie, f.*
 General, *s. général, m.*
 —, *adj. général, e.*
 Generally, *adv. ordinairement.*
 Generation, *s. génération, f.*
 Genitive, *s. génitif, m.*
 Genius, *s. génie, m.*
 Genoa, *s. Gènes. [homme, m.]*
 Gentleman, *s. monsieur; gentil-*
 Gentlemen, *s. messieurs, m. pl.*
 Geography, *s. géographie, f.*
 Geometry, *s. géométrie, f.*
 German, *s. & adj. Allemand, e.*
 Germany, *s. Allemagne, f.*
 Get (to), *v. n. aller; arriver.*
 —, *v. a. avoir.*
 —, (to fetch), *chercher.*
 Gilded, part. *doré, e.*
 Gilt, part. *doré, e.*
 Gimlet, *s. vrille, f.*
 Ginger, *s. gingembre, m.*
 Gingerbread, *s. pain d'épice, m.*
 Girl, *s. fille, f.*
 Give (to), *v. donner.*
 — me, *donnez-moi.*
 Glad, *adj. aise.*
 Glass, *s. verre, m.*
 — house, *s. verrerie, f.*
 Glazier, *s. vitrier, m.*
 Glory, *s. gloire, f.*
 Gloves, *s. gants, m. pl.*
 Go (to), *v. aller, allant, allé.*
 — in, *v. entrer.*
 — out, *v. sortir.*
 Goat, *s. chèvre, f.*
 God, *s. Dieu, m.*
 Goddess, *s. déesse, f.*
 Gold, *s. or, m.; d'or.*

Goldfinch, s. *chardonneret*, m.
 Gold thimble, *dé d'or*.
 Good, adj. *bon*, m.; *bonne*, f.
 — by, *au revoir*.
 — evening, *bonsoir*.
 — morning, *bonjour*.
 Goodness, s. *bonté*, f.
 Goose, s. *oie*, f.
 Gooseberry-bush, s. *groseillier*, m.
 Gosling, s. *oisin*, m.
 Got (have you), *avez-vous*?
 Governess, s. *gouvernante, institutrice*, f.
 Governor, s. *gouverneur*, m.
 Gown, s. *robe*, f. [*Grâce*.
 Grace, s. *Grâce*, f. His Grace, *Sa*
 Gracefully, adv. *avec grâce*; *gracieusement*.
 Graciously, adv. *gracieusement*.
 Graft, s. *greffe*, f.
 Graft, s. *greffeur*, m.
 Grammar, s. *grammaire*, f.
 Grand, adj. *grand*, e.
 Granddaughter, s. *petite-fille*, f.
 Grandfather, s. *grand-père*, m.
 Grandmother, s. *grand-mère*, f.
 Grapes, s. *raisin*, m.
 Gras, m.; *grasse*, f., adj. *fat*.
 Grasshopper, s. *sauterelle*, f.
 Gratitude, s. *reconnaissance*, f.
 Great, adj. *grand*, e; *gros*. Greater,
 greatest, *plus grand*, e.
 — Britain, *la Grande-Bretagne*.
 — coat, s. *redingote*, f. [*fil*.
 — grand-sons, *arrière-petits*.
 Grecian, adj. *grec*.
 Greece, s. *Grèce*, f. [f.
 Greek, s. & adj. *Grec*, m.; *Grecque*,
 Green, adj. *vert*, e. [pl.
 Green-gages, s. *reines-Claude*, s. f.
 Green-house, s. *serre*, f.
 Greyhound, s. *lévrier*, m.
 Grocer, s. *épiciier*, m.
 Ground, s. *terre*, f.
 Grow (to), v. *crottre*.
 — (do), *croissent*.
 Growl (to), v. *gromder*.

Grants, v. *grogne*.
 Guardian, s. *tuteur*, m.
 Guerre, s. f. *war*.
 Guess (to), v. s. *deviner*.
 Guilty (the) one, *le coupable*.
 Guinea, s. *guinée*; *Guinée*, f.
 Gun, s. *fusil*, m.
 Gutters, s. pl. *ruisseaux*, m. pl.
 Hackney, s. *fiacre*, m. Hack-
 ney coachmen, *cochers de fiacre*.
 Halls (it), *il grêle*.
 Hair, s. *cheveux*, m. pl.
 Half, s. *moitié*, f.
 —, adj. *demi*, e. Half-past
 twelve, *midi et demi*. Half-past
 ten o'clock, *dix heures et demie*.
 — -naked, *demi nus*.
 — -starved, *demi affamés*.
 — sovereigns, *demi-souverains*.
 — crowns, *écus de trois livres*.
 Halt, s. *corde*, f.
 Ham, s. *jambon*, m.
 Hammer, s. *marteau*, m.
 Hand, s. *main*, f.
 Handful, s. *poignée*, f.
 Handkerchief, s. *mouchoir*, m.
 — (silk), *foulard*, m.
 Handsome, adj. *beau*, m.; *belle*, f.
 Hang (to), v. *pendre*.
 Happiest, adj. *plus heureux*.
 Happiness, s. *bonheur*, m.
 Happy, adj. *charmé*, e; *heureux*,
 se; *enchanté*, e.
 Hard, adj. *dur*.
 Hardware, s. *quincaillerie*, f.
 Hare, s. *lièvre*, m.
 Has, (3d pers. sing.) a.
 — she, *a-t-elle*?
 Haste (make), *dépêchez-vous*.
 Hat, s. *chapeau*, m.
 — box, *carton à chapeau*, m.
 Hatchet, s. *cognée*, f.
 Hate (to), v. *hater*.
 Hatter, s. *chapelier*, m.
 Havannah, s. *La Havane*, f.
 Have (to), v. *avoir*.

- Have (I), *j'ai*. I have just, *je viens de*.
Hawk, s. *épervier*, m.
He, pers. pron. *il*; *lui*.
Head, s. *tête*, f.
— clerk, *premier commis*, m.
— porter, *premier portier*, m.
Health, s. *santé*, f.
Healthy, adj. *sain, bien portant*.
Hear (to), v. *écouter*; *entendre*; *entendre parler*.
— news, *apprendre des nouvelles*.
Hearing, s. *ouïe*, f.
Heart, s. *cœur*, m.
Heartily, adv. *fort, très*.
Heaven, s. *ciel*, m.
Heavy, adj. *pesant*.
Hebrew, s. *hébreu*, m. (*h* mute.)
Heel, s. *talon*, m.
Height, s. *hauteur*, f. (*h* asp.)
Heir, s. *héritier*, m.
Help (to), v. *aider*.
Hemmed, past part. *ourlé*.
Hen, s. *poule*, f.
Hen-house, s. *poulailler*, m.
Henry, s. *Henri*, m.
Her, poss. adj. *son*, m.; *sa*, f.; *ses*, pl.
—, pron. *elle*; *la*; *lui*.
Hercules, s. *Hercule*, m.
Here, adv. *ici*.
— is, here are, *voici*.
— is some, *en voici*.
— it is, *le voici*, m.; *la voici*, f.
— they are, *les roici*.
Hereditary, adj. *héréditaire*.
Hero, s. *héros*, m. (*h* asp.)
Heroic, adj. *héroïque*.
Hers, poss. pron. *le sien*, m.; *la sienne*, f.; *les siens*, m. pl.; *les siennes*, f. pl.
Herself, pron. *se*, *s'*.
High, adj. *haut*; *élevé*.
Higher, adj. *plus haut*, *e*.
Highland, Highlanders, *montagnards écossais*.
Highlands, s. *Haute Écosse*; *montagnes d'Écosse*.
Highly, adv. *très*.
Highness, s. *Altesse*, f.
Him, pron. *le*, acc.; *lui*, dat.
— (from, of), *de lui*.
Himself, pron. *se*.
Hind, s. *biche*, f.
Hinges, s. *pivots*, m. pl.
Hire (to), v. *louer*. [pl.
His, poss. adj. *son*, m.; *sa*, f.; *ses*,
— poss. pron. *le sien*, m.; *la sienne*, f.; *les siens*, m. pl.; *les siennes*, f. pl.
Hiss (to), v. *siffler*.
Historian, s. *historien*, m.
History, s. *histoire*, f. (*h* mute.)
Hither, adv. *ici*.
Hive, s. *ruche*, f.
Hoe, s. *houe*, f.
Hog, s. *cochon*, m.
Hold! *Tiens!*
— (to), v. *tenir*.
Hole, s. *trou*, m.
Holidays, s. *vacances*, f. pl.
Holiness, s. *Sainteté*, f.
Holland, s. *Hollande*, f.
Hollow, s. *creux*, m.
Home (at), *à la maison*.
Homer, s. *Homère*, m.
Homme, s. m. *man*.
Honey, s. *miel*, m.
Honey-comb, s. *rayons de miel*, pl.
Honeysuckle, s. *chèvrefeuille*, m.
Honour, s. *honneur*, m.
— (to), v. *honorer*.
Hoop, s. *cerceau*, m.
Hoopingcough, s. *coqueluche*, f.
Hope, s. *espérance*, f.
— (to), v. *espérer*.
Horn, s. *corne*, f. [house.
Hors de la maison, *out of the*
Horse, s. *cheval*, m.; *chevaux*, pl.
Horseback (on), *à cheval*.
Horse-chesnut, s. *maronnier*, m.
Hot, adj. *chaud*, *e*.
— house, s. *serre chaude*, f.
Hotel, s. *hôtel*, m. (*h* mute.)
Hour, s. *heure*, f.
House, s. *maison*, f.

Household affairs (with), *du mé-*
 House top, s. *toit*, m. [*nage*.]
 Housewife, s. *ménagère*, f.
 How, adv. *comment*.
 — much, *combien*.
 — many, *combien, combien de*.
 — do you do, *comment vous*
portez-vous ?
 — are you, *comment vous en va ?*
 However, adv. *cependant*.
 Howl (to), v. *hurler*.
 Huge, adj. *large*.
 Human, adj. *humain*. Human
 beings, p. 87, *âmes*.
 Humanity, s. *humanité*, f.
 Humble, adj. *humble*.
 Humility, s. *humilité*, f.
 Hundred, adj. *cent*.
 Hungry (to be), *avoir faim*.
 Hurt (to), v. *blessar ; faire mal*.
 Hurts me, *me fait mal*.
 Husband, s. *mari*, m.
 Hush ! hush ! *Silence ! silence !*
 Hussar, s. *hussard*, m. (*h asp*)
 Hypocrite, s. *hypocrite*, m.

I, pers. pron. *je ; moi*.
 Ice, s. *glace*, f.
 Idea, s. *idée*, f.
 Idle, adj. *paresseux, se*.
 Idleness, s. *paresse*, f.
 If, conj. *si*.
 Ignorance, s. *ignorance*, f.
 Ill-built, *mal bâti*, e.
 Illustrious, adj. *illustre*.
 Imaginary, adj. *imaginaire*.
 Imitate (to), v. *imiter*.
 Immense, adj. *immense*.
 Important, adj. *important*.
 Imported, past part. *importé*.
 Impudence, s. *impudence*, f.
 In, prep. *dans ; en ; à*. In the reign,
sous le règne. Come in, *entrez*.
 Inclination, s. *inclination*, f.
 Incognito, adv. *incognito*. (On
 mouille GN.—*Acad.*)
 Inconstancy, s. *inconstance*, f.

Indeed, adv. *certainement ; en ef-*
fet. Not indeed, *non, à la*
vérité.
 Independent, s. *Indépendant*, m.
 India, s. *Inde*, f.
 — rubber, s. *gomme élastique*, f.
 Indian, s. *Indien*, m.
 Indies, s. *Indes*, f. pl.
 Industry, s. *industrie*, f.
 Infancy, s. *enfance*, f.
 Infantry, s. *infanterie*, f.
 Inform (to), v. *informer*.
 Infused, past part. *infusé*.
 Ingenious, adj. *industrieux*.
 Ingraft (to), v. *greffer*.
 Inhabitant, s. *habitant*, m.
 Ink, s. *encre*, f.
 Innocent, adj. *innocent*.
 Inquisitive, adj. *curieux*, se.
 Insane, adj. *insensé*.
 Insect, s. *insecte*, m. [*bien que*.]
 Insomuch, conj. *au point que ; si*
 Inspector, s. *inspecteur*, m.
 Instant, s. *instant*, m.
 Instantly, adv. *tout de suite*.
 Instead of, *au lieu de*.
 Instituted, p. p. *institué*.
 Institution, s. *institution*, f.
 Instruction, s. *instruction*, f.
 Intend (to), v. *se proposer ; avoir*
l'intention.
 — (we), *nous nous proposons*.
 Intention, s. *intention*, f.
 Interesting, adj. *intéressant*, e.
 Interrupt (to), v. *interrompre*.
 Into, prep. *en, dans*.
 Intrepid, adj. *intrépide*.
 Introduce (to), v. *introduire*.
 Introduced, p. p. *introduit*.
 Introduction, s. *introduction*, f.
 Invaluable, adj. *inappréciable*.
 Invent (to), v. *inventer*.
 Inverted, *inverse*.
 Invincible, adj. *invincible*.
 Invitation, s. *invitation*, f.
 Invite (to), v. *inviter*.
 Ionian, adj. *Ioniennes*, f. pl.
 Ireland, s. *Irlande*, f.

Irish, adj. *irlandais, e.*
 Irishman, s. *Irlandais.*
 Iron, s. *fer, m.*
 Irritated, p. p. *irrité, e.*
 Is, v. (3rd pers. s.), *est.*
 Island, s. *île, f.*
 Ist, adj. *Ier.*
 Isthmus, s. *isthme, m.*
 It, pron. *il, m.; elle, f.; le, m.; la, f.* (*Il* and *elle* are used in the nominative case; *le* and *la* in the objective.) *It* is, (p. 16), *c'est.*
 Italian, adj. & s. *Italien.*
 Italy, s. *Italie, f.*
 Ithaca, s. *Ithaque, f.* [pl.
 Its, poss. adj. *son, m.; sa, f.; ses,*
 Ivory, s. *ivoire, m.*

Jacket, s. *veste, f.*
 Jamaica, adv. *never.*
 James, s. *Jacques, m.*
 Jane, s. *Jeanne, f.*
 January, s. *Janvier, m.*
 Japan, s. *Japon, m.*
 Je, pers. pron. *I.*
 Jealous, adj. *jalous, se.*
 Jew, s. *Juif.*
 Jews-harp, s. *guimbarde, f.*
 John, s. *Jean, m.*
 Join (to), v. *joindre.*
 Joiner, s. *menuisier, m.*
 Joins, pres. ind. *joint.*
 Jostle (to), v. *pousser.*
 Journal, s. *journal, m.*
 Journey, s. *voyage, m.*
 Journeyman, s. *garçon, m.*
 Joy, s. *joie, f.*
 Judge, s. *juge, m.*
 — (to), v. *juger.*
 Juice, s. *jus, m.*
 Julius, s. *Jules.*
 July, s. *Juillet, m.*
 June, s. *Juin, m.*
 Juno, s. *Junon, f.*
 Jurisprudence, s. *jurisprudence, f.*
 Just, adj. *juste.*

Just, adv. *justement.*
 — (I have), *je viens de.*
 Justice, s. *justice, f.*
 Justly, adv. *justement.*

Kamtschatka, s. *Kamtschatka, m.*
 Keen, adj. *grand.*
 Kennel, s. *chenil; ruisseau, m.*
 Kettle, s. *bouilloire, f.*
 Key, s. *clef, f.*
 Kill (to), v. *tuer.*
 Kind, s. *sorte, espèce, f.*
 Kindness, s. *bonté, f.*
 King, s. *roi, m.* [m.
 Kitchen-garden, s. *jardin potager,*
 Kite, s. *milan, m.*
 Kitten, s. *petit chat, m.*
 Kitty, s. *Catherine, f.*
 Knave, (at cards), s. *valet, m.*
 Knife, s. *couteau, m.*
 Knight, s. *chevalier, m.*
 Knighthood, s. *chevalerie, f.*
 Knock (to), v. *frapper.*
 Know (to), v. *savoir; (to be acquainted with), connaître.*
 Knowledge, s. *science, f.*

£, livre sterling.
 L', (for *le*), art. *the.*
 La, art. fem. *the.*
 Lace, s. *galon, m.*
 Lacedemonian, adj. *lacédémonien.*
 Lachesis, s. *Lachésis, f.*
 Ladder, s. *échelle, f.* [les dames.
 Ladies, s. pl. *mesdames*; the ladies,
 Lady, s. *dame, f.* (When an English title) *Lady*, pron. *Lédi.*
 — (My), *Madame.*
 Laius, s. *Laius, m.*
 Lake, s. *lac, m.*
 Lamb, s. *agneau, m.*
 Lancet, s. *lancette, f.*
 Land, s. *terre, f.; pays, m.*
 — (to), v. *débarquer.*
 Landscape painter, s. *paysagiste, m.*
 Language, s. *langue, f.*

- Languages, s. f. pl. *languages*.
 Lapdog, s. *bichon*, m.
 Laquelle, rel. pron. *which*.
 Large, adj. *grand*, e; *gros*, se.
 Larger, *plus grand*, e.
 Lark, s. *alouette*, f.
 Last, adj. *dernier*, ère; *passé*, e.
 — (at), *enfin*; *à la fin*.
 Later, adv. *plus tard*.
 Latin, s. *latin*, m.
 Latter, adj. *dernier*, ère.
 Laugh, laughing, *rire*.
 Laundress, s. *blanchisseuse*, f.
 Laurel, s. *laurier*, m.
 Law, s. *loi*, f.
 Lawsuit, s. *procès*, m.
 Lay (to), v. *mettre*.
 Lazarus, s. *Lazare*, m.
 Laziness, s. *paresse*; *lenteur*, f.
 Le, art. masc. s. *the*.
 Lead, s. *plomb*, m.
 Leaf, s. *feuille*, f.
 Learn (to), v. *apprendre*.
 Learned, adj. *savant*.
 Least, adj. *moindre*.
 — (at), *au moins*.
 Leave (to), v. *laisser*; *quitter*.
 Lebbæus, s. *Lebbée*, m.
 Left, adj. *gauche*.
 —, p. p. *laissé*; *quitté*.
 Leg, s. *jambe*, f.
 Legion, s. *légion*, f.
 Lend (to), v. *prêter*.
 Length, s. *longueur*, f.
 Leo, s. *Léon*, m.
 Less, adv. *moins*.
 —, adj. *moindre*.
 Lesson, s. *leçon*, f.
 Let (to), v. *laisser*.
 — be given, *que l'on donne*.
 — us go, *partons*; *allons*.
 Letter, s. *lettre*, f. Letters, p. 59,
 en littérature.
 Lettuce, s. *laitue*, f.
 Leveret, s. *levraut*, m.
 Lewis, s. *Louis*, m.
 Leyden, s. *Leyde*.
 Liberty, s. *liberté*, f. Librarian, s. *bibliothécaire*, m.
 Library, s. *bibliothèque*, f.
 Lick (to), v. *lécher*.
 Lid, s. *couvercle*, m.
 Lieutenant, s. *lieutenant*, m.
 Life, s. *vie*, f.
 Lift (to), v. *lever*.
 Light, s. *lumière*, f.
 — (to), v. *allumer*.
 —, adj. *léger*.
 — auburn, *châtain clair*.
 Lighthouse, s. *phare*, m.
 Like, adv. *comme*.
 — (to), v. *aimer*; *vouloir*.
 Lilac, s. *lilas*, m.
 Lillies of the valley, *du muguet*.
 Lily, s. *lis*, m.
 Lime, s. *tilleul*, m.
 Limited, *limité*, e; *borné*, e.
 Lincolnshire, s. *Lincolnshire*, m.
 Linen, s. *linge*, m.
 Linnæus, s. *Linné*, or *Linnée*, m.
 Lion, s. *lion*, m.
 Lioness, s. *lionne*, f.
 Lisbon, s. *Lisbonne*.
 Listen (to), v. *écouter*.
 Literary, adj. *littéraire*.
 Literature, s. *littérature*, f.
 Little, adj. *petit*, e. A little, *un
 peu*; *un peu de*.
 —, adv. *peu*.
 Live (to), v. *demeurer*; *vivre*.
 Living, adj. *vivant*, e.
 Livonian, s. *Livonien*, m.
 Livy, s. *Tite-Live*.
 Load (to), v. *charger*.
 Loaf, s. *pain*, m.
 Locksmith, s. *serrurier*, m.
 Locomotive, s. *locomotive*, f.
 London, s. *Londres*, m.
 — and Londoners, *Londres et
 ses habitants*.
 Londoner, s. *Londonien*, m.
 Long, adj. *long*, m.; *longue*, f.
 —, adv. *longtemps*.
 — live! *Vive*.
 Longtemps, adv. *long*; le plus
 longtemps, the longest time.

Look (to), to look at, *regarder*.
 Looking-glass, s. *miroir*, m.
 Lord, s. *seigneur*; lord; *propriétaire*, m. [*Chancelier*.]
 — High Chancellor, *Grand*.
 — (The) Mayor, *le Lord-Maire*.
 — (My), *Monseigneur*, m.
 Lordship, s. *Seigneurie*, f.
 Lose (to), v. *perdre*.
 Lost, past part. *perdu*.
 Loud, adv. *haut*.
 Louisa, s. *Louise*, f.
 Louvre, s. *Louvre*, m.
 Love (to), v. *aimer*.
 Low, adj. *bas*.
 — (to), v. *beugler*.
 Lowest, adj. *dernier*.
 Lucretia, s. *Lucrèce*, f. [*gag*, m.
 Luggage, s. *effets*, m. pl.; *bagage*, m.
 Luke, s. *Luc*, m.
 L'un l'autre, indef. pron. *one another*; (fem. pl. *les unes les autres*).
 L'un et l'autre, ind. pron. *both*; (fem. pl. *les unes et les autres*).
 Lunch, s. *goûter*, m.
 Lune, s. f. *moon*.
 Lycomedes, s. *Lycomède*, m.
 Lyre, s. *Lyre*, f.

Madam, s. *Madame*; *Mademoiselle*, f.
 Madeira, s. *Madère*.
 Magazine, s. *magasin*, m.
 Magistrate, s. *magistrat*, m.
 Magnificent, adj. *magnifique*.
 Magpie, s. *pie*, f. [m.
 Mahometan, s. & adj. *Mahométan*, m.
 Mail, s. *maille*, f.
 Maintain (to), v. *maintenir*.
 Mais, conj. *but*.
 Maison, s. f. *house*.
 Majesty, s. *Majesté*, f.
 Major, s. *major*, m.
 — general, s. *major-général*.
 Maké (to), v. *faire, faisant, fait*.
 — haste, *dépêchez-vous*.

Malice, s. *malice*, f. [*cious*.
 Maligne, f.; *malin*, m., adj. *malin*.
 Mallet, s. *maillet*, m.
 Mamma, s. *maman*, f.
 Man, s. *homme*, m. (*h* mute.)
 Mandarin, s. *mandarin*, m.
 Mane, s. *crinière*, f.
 Mangel-wurzel, *des betteraves*.
 Mankind, s. *genre humain*, m.
 Manner, s. *manière*, f.; *manières*, mœurs, f. pl.
 Manor, s. *château, manoir*, m.
 Mansion-house, s. *hôtel du Lord*.
 Mantua, s. *Mantoue*, f. [*Maire*.
 Manufacturer, s. *manufacturier*; *fabricant*, m.
 Many, *beaucoup de*; *bien des*; are many, p. 53, *y abondent*.
 — (as), *autant*.
 — (how), *combien*.
 Map, s. *carte*, f.
 Marble, s. *marbre*, m.
 March, s. *Mars*, m.
 Mare, s. *jument*, f.
 Maria, s. *Murie*, f.
 Mark, s. *Marc*, m.; *marque*, f.
 Marked (which is), p. 3, *ce qui se rend*.
 — him out, *le désignaient*.
 Market, s. *marché*, m.
 — town, s. *bourg*, m.
 Marry (to), v. *épouser*.
 Marshal, s. *maréchal*, m.
 Mary, s. *Marie*, f.
 Masculine, s. *masculin*, m.
 Mason, s. *maçon*, m.
 Master, s. *maître*, m.; (p. 14), *monsieur*.
 Masterpiece, s. *chef-d'œuvre*, m.
 Mathematician, s. *mathématicien*.
 Mathematics, s. pl. *mathématiques* f. pl.
 Matter, s. *matière*, f.
 Matthew, s. *Matthieu*, m.
 Mausoleum, s. *mausolée*, m.
 Mausolus, s. *Mausole*, m.
 Maxim, s. *maxime*, f.
 May, s. *Mai*, m.

May I? *puis-je?*

— (you), *vous pouvez.*

Mayor (the Lord), *le Lord-Maire.*

Me, pers. pron. *moi; me; m'.*

Mean, adj. *petit, e; pauvre.*

Measles, s. *rougeole, f.*

Meat, s. *viande, f.*

Mecca, s. *la Mecque.*

Medal, s. *médaille, f.*

Medicine, s. *médecine, f.*

Medina, s. *Médine.*

Mediterranean, s. *Méditerranée, f.*

Meet (to), v. *rencontrer.*

Melodious, adj. *mélodieux.*

Melody, s. *mélodie, f.*

Melpomene, s. *Melpomène, f.*

Memoirs, s. *Mémoires, m. pl.*

Memory, *mémoire, f.*

Mer, s. f. *sea, s.* [m.]

Merchant, s. *négociant; marchand,*

Mercury, s. *Mercur, m.*

Mere, adj. *seul.*

Merit, s. *mérite, m.*

Merriment, s. *hilarité, f. (h mute.)*

Messenger, s. *messenger, m.*

Messrs, *Messieurs, Messrs.*

Metal, s. *métal, m.; pl. métaux.*

Metamorphosis, s. *métamorphose, f.*

Method, s. *méthode, f.*

Metropolis, s. *capitale, f.*

Mew (to), v. *miauler.*

Mice, s. pl. *souris, f.*

Michael, s. *Michel, m.*

Middle, s. *milieu, m.*

Midst, s. *milieu, m.*

Might have, *aurait pu.* [dable.]

Mighty, adj. *puissant, e; formi-*

Mignonette, s. *réséda, m.*

Mill, s. *mille, m.*

Military, adj. *militaire.*

Militia, s. *milice, f.*

Milk, s. *lait, m.*

Mill, s. *moulin, m.*

Miller, s. *meunier, m.*

Milliner, s. *marchande de modes, f.; modiste, f.*

Million, s. *million, m.*

Mind, s. *esprit, m.*

Mind (I have a) to, *j'ai envie de.*

Mine, poss. pron. *le mien, m.; la mienne, f.; les miens, m. pl.; les miennes, f. pl.*

Minerva, s. *Minerve, f.*

Minister, s. *ministre; pasteur, m.*

Minuet, s. *menuet, m.*

Minute, s. *minute, f.*

Miser, s. *avare, m.*

Miserable, adj. *misérable.*

Misery, s. *misère, f.*

Miss, s. *mademoiselle; abbr. M^{lle}; demoiselle.*

Missionary, s. *missionnaire, m.*

Mob, s. *foule, f.*

Model, s. *modèle, m.*

Modern, adj. *moderne.*

Modestly, adv. *modestement.*

Moment, s. *moment, m.*

Mon, poss. adj. *m. my.*

Monarch, s. *monarque, m.*

Monday, s. *Lundi, m.*

Money, s. *argent, m.*

Mongol, s. *Mongole.*

Monkey, s. *singe, m.*

Monster, s. *monstre, m.*

Month, s. *mois, m.*

Moon, s. *lune, f.*

Moonlight, s. *clair de lune, m.*

Moral, adj. *moral, e.*

More, adv. *plus.*

Morning, s. *matin, m.*

— (good), *bonjour.*

Morrow (to), adv. *demain.*

Mortal, s. *mortel, m.*

Moscow, s. *Moscou.*

Mosque, s. *mosquée, f.*

Most, adv. *plus; très.*

Mother, s. *mère, f. Mother tongue, langue maternelle; propre langue.*

Mount, s. *mont, m.*

Mountain, s. *montagne, f.*

Mounted, past part. *monté, e.*

Mouse, s. *souris, f.*

Mouth, s. *bouche, f.*

Mouthful, s. *bouchée, f.*

Mr, *Monsieur; M.; M^r.*

Mrs, *Madame*; *Mme.* [*de*; très.

Much, adv. *beaucoup*, *beaucoup*

— (as), *autant*.

— (so), *tant*.

— obliged to you, *bien obligé*.

Muse, s. *Muse*, f.

Music, s. *musique*, f.

— book, *cahier de musique*, m.

— master, *maître de musique*, m.

— publisher, *éditeur de musique*, m.

— seller, *marchand de musique*, m.

— stool, *tabouret de piano*, m.

Musket, s. *fusil*, m.

Muslin, s. *mousselines*, f. pl.

Musulman, s. and adj. *Musulman*, m.

Must (one, you), *il faut*.

— be, *devait être*, sing.; *devaient être*, pl.

Mustard, s. *moutarde*, f.

Mutton, s. *mouton*, m.

— chops, *côtelettes de mouton*.

My, poss. adj. *mon*, m.; *ma*, f.; *mes*, pl.

Myrtle, s. *myrte*, m.

Myself, pron. *me*; *moi-même*.

Mythology, s. *mythologie*, f.

Nail, s. *clou*, m. (pl. *clous*.)

Name, s. *nom*, m.

— (to), v. *nommer*.

Namely, adv. *savoir*; *nommément*.

Napkin, s. *serviette*, f.

Narrow, adj. *étroit*.

Nation, s. *nation*, f.

National, adj. *national*, e.

Natives, s. *natifs*, m. pl.

Nature, s. *nature*, f.

Navy, s. *marine*, f.

Neapolitan, adj. *napolitain*.

Near, prep. *près*; *près de*; *de près*.

Nearest, adj. *plus proche*.

Nearly, adv. *près de*; *à peu près*.

Neck, s. *cou*, m.

Nectar, s. *nectar*, m.

Need, s. *besoin*, m.

Needle, s. *aiguille*, f.

Needs only, *n'a besoin que de*.

Negro, s. *négre*, m. [*hanir*.

Neigh (to), v. *hennir*. (Pron.

Neighbour, s. *voisin*, m.; *voisine*, f.

Neighbourhood, s. *voisinage*, m.; *environs*, m. pl.

Neither, conj. *ni*. (Ni always requires the negative *ne* before a verb.) p. 99, *ni l'une ni l'autre*.

Nephew, s. *neveu*, m.

Nest, s. *nid*, m. [*mandie*.)

Neustria, s. *Neustrie*, f. (*La Nor-*

Neuve, adj. f.; *neuf*, m., *new*.

Never, adv. *jamais*; *ne . . . jamais*.

Nevertheless, adv. *cependant*.

New, adj. *neuf*, m.; *neuve*, f.; *nouveau*, *nouvel*, m.; *nouvelle*, f.

New-Holland, s. *Nouvelle-Hollande*, f.

New-year's day, *le jour de l'an*.

News, s. *nouvelle*, f. sing.; *nouvelles*, f. pl.

Newspaper, s. *journal*, m.

Next, adj. *prochain*, e.

Niece, s. *nièce*, f.

Night, s. *nuit*, f.

Nightingale, s. *rossignol*, m.

Nine, num. adj. *neuf*. [*quinze*.

Ninety-five, adj. *quatre-vingt-*

No, adv. *non*. We had no, *nous*

n'avions pas de.

— other, *aucun autre*.

Noah, s. *Noé*, m.

Noble, adj. and s. *noble*.

Nobody, pron. *personne* (with *ne* before a verb.) [*bruit*.

Noise, s. *bruit*, m.; p. 54, *faire du*

None, pronominal adj. *aucun*, e.

Noon, s. *midi*, m.

Nor, conj. *ni*.

North, s. *nord*; *septentrion*, m.

— America, *Amérique septentrionale*.

Northern, adj. *Septentrional*.

Norway, s. *Norwège*, f.

Nose, s. *nez*, m.
 Nosegay, s. *bouquet*, m.
 Not, adv. *ne . . . pas*; *ne . . . point*; *pas*; *non*.
 Note, s. *billet*, m.
 — (promissory), *promesse*, f.
 Nothing, *ne . . . rien*; *rien . . . n'*.
 Notify (to), v. *notifier*.
 Notion, s. *notion*, *idée*, f.
 Noun, s. *substantif*, m.
 Novel, s. *roman*, m.
 November, s. *Novembre*, m.
 Now, adv. *maintenant*, *à présent*; *aujourd'hui*.
 Number, s. *nombre*, m.
 Numerous, adj. *nombreux*, *euse*.
 Nursery, s. *chambre des enfants*, f.
 Nut, s. *noix*; *noisette*, f. [sing.
 Nutcrackers, s. *casse-noisette*, m.

Oak, oak-tree, s. *chêne*, m.
 Oath, s. *serment*, m. On taking the oath, *en prêtant serment*.
 Obey (to), v. *obéir*.
 Object, s. *objet*, m.
 Oblige (to), v. *forcer*.
 Obligated, adj. *obligé*. Much obliged to you, *bien obligé*.
 Obtain (to), v. *obtenir*; *remporter*.
 Occasioned, p. p. *occasionné*.
 Occupy (to), v. *occuper*.
 O'clock, *heure*, f. One o'clock, *une heure*; six o'clock, *six heures*.
 Twelve o'clock, *midi*.
 October, s. *Octobre*, m.
 Oculist, s. *oculist*, m.
 Odd, adj. *singulier*, *ère*.
 Odour, s. *odeur*, f.
 Odyssy, s. *Odyssée*, f.
 Œdipus, s. *Œdipe*, m.
 Of, prep. *de* (*d'* bef. a vowel.)
 — the, *du*, *de la*, *de l'*, *des*.
 Offer (to), v. *offrir*.
 Offering, s. *offrande*, f.
 Office, s. *bureau*, m.
 Officer, s. *officier*, m.
 Often, adv. *souvent*.

Oil, s. *huile*, f. (*h* mute.)
 Old, adj. *ancien*, *ne*.
 — age, *vieillesse*, f.
 Olive, s. *olive*, f.
 Oliver, s. *Olivier*, m.
 Olympius, adj. *Olympien*.
 Omnibus, s. *omnibus*, m.
 On, prep. *sur*; *de*.
 —, French indefinite pron. meaning one, they, people, etc.
 Once, adv. *une fois*. At once, *à la fois*.
 One, num. adj. *un*, m.; *une*, f.
 —, pron. *on*.
 Onion, s. *oignon* (or *ognon*), m.
 Only, adv. *seulement*; *ne . . . que*.
 —, adj. *seul*, *e*. [ouvert.
 Open (to), v. *ouvrir*, *ouvrant*,
 Opened a stall, *tenait un étalage*.
 Operation, s. *opération*, f.
 Opinion, s. *opinion*, f.
 Opportunity, s. *occasion*, f.
 Or, conj. *ou*.
 Oracle, s. *oracle*, m.
 Orange tree, s. *oranger*, m.
 Orbit, s. *orbite*, m.
 Orchard, s. *verger*, m.
 Order, s. *ordre*, m.
 — (to), v. *ordonner*.
 Origin, s. *origine*, f.
 Original, adj. *original*.
 Originally, adv. *d'abord*.
 Orleans, s. *Orléans*.
 Ornament, s. *ornement*, m.
 Ornamented, adj. *orné*, *e*.
 Other, adj. *autre*.
 Our, poss. adj. *notre*, s.; *nos*, pl.
 Ours, poss. pron. *le nôtre*, s. m.; *la nôtre*, s. f.; *les nôtres*, pl.
 Ourselves, pron. *nous*.
 Out, adv. *hors*.
 Outre cela, *besides that*.
 Over, prep. *sur*.
 Owe (to), v. *devoir*.
 Owl, s. *hibou*, m. (*h* asp.)
 Own, adj. *propre*.
 — (her), *le sien*.
 — (to), v. *avouer*.

Ox, s. *bœuf*, m. [tres.
Oyster-shells, s. pl. *écailles d'hut-*

Packet, s. *paquet*, m.
Padua, s. *Padoué*.
Pagan, adj. *païen*, ne.
Page, s. *page*, f.
Pagoda, s. *pagode*, f. [m.
Painter (landscape), s. *paysagiste*,
Pair, s. *paire*, f.
Palace, s. *palais*, m.
Palamedes, s. *Palamède*, m.
Palatable, adj. *agréable*.
Pale, adj. *pâle*.
Palladium, s. *Palladium*, m.
Palm, s. *palmer*, m.
Pansies, s. *pensées*, f. pl.
Paper, s. *papier*, m.
Papist, s. *Papiste*, m.
Pardon, s. *pardon*, m.
Pariah, s. *paroissee*, f.
Parisian, adj. *Parisien*, ne.
Park, s. *parc*, m.
Parler, v. *to speak*.
Parliament, s. *parlement*, m.
Parsley, s. *persil*, m. (pron. *pèrsi*.)
Part, s. *part*, f. (parts, p. 59, *tu-*
lents, m, pl.)
Participate (to), v. *participer à* ;
prendre part à.
Particularly, adv. *particulièrement*,
surtout.
Partner, s. *associé*, m.
Partridge, s. *perdrir*, f.
Pass (to), v. *passer*.
Passion (to put oneself in a), *se*
mettre en colère.
Passport, s. *passport*, m.
Pastrycook, s. *pâtissier*, m.
Patrimony, s. *patrimoine*, m.
Patriot, s. *patriote*, m.
Pavia, s. *Pavie*, f.
Paw, s. *patte*, f.
Pay (to), v. *payer*.
Peace, s. *paix*, f.
Peach, s. *pêche*, f.
Peacock, s. *paon*, m. (pron. *pan*.)

Pear, s. *poire*, f.
Pearl, s. *perle*, f.
Peasant, s. *paysan*, m.
Podant, s. *pédant*, m.
Peel (to), v. *peler*.
Peer, s. *pair*, m.
Peggy, s. *Marguerite*, f.
Pekin, s. *Pékin*.
Pen, s. *plume*, f.
Pence, s. *sous*, m. pl.
Pencil, s. *crayon*, m.
—— case, s. *porte-crayon*, m.
Penelope, s. *Pénélope*, f.
Penetrated, p. p. *pénétré*.
Penknife, s. *canif*, m.
Penny, s. *sou*, m.
Pension, s. *pension*, f. [m. pl.
People, s. *gens*, f. pl.; *habitants*,
Peopled, p. p. *peuplé*.
Pepper, s. *poivre*, m.
Perceive (to), v. *apercevoir*.
Perdition, s. *perdition*, f.
Perfect, adj. *parfait*, e.
Perfectly, adv. *parfaitement*.
Perforated, p. p. *criblé*.
Perhaps, adv. *peut-être*.
Periander, s. *Périandre*, m.
Permit (to), v. *permettre*.
Perseverance, s. *persévérance*, f.
Persia, s. *l'ersé*, f. [m.
Person, s. *personne*, f.; *quelqu'un*,
Perthshire, s. *Perthshire*, m.; or,
comté de Perth.
Perruke, s. *perruque*, f.
Peter, s. *Pierre*, m.
Petersburg, s. *Pétersbourg*.
Pharos, s. *phare*, m.
Pheasant, s. *faisan*, m.
Phillip, s. *Philippe*, m.
Philosophy, s. *philosophie*, f.
Physic (to), v. *médicamenter*; *don-*
ner de la médecine à.
Physician, s. *médecin*, m.
Piacenza, s. *Pluissance*, f.
Piano, s. *piano*, m.
Pick up (to), v. *ramasser*.
Picture, s. *tableau*, m.
Pie, s. *pâté*, m.

- Piece, s. *morceau*, m.; *pièce*, f.
 Pied, s. m. *foot*; *pieđa*, *feet*.
 Pigeon, s. *pigeon*, m.
 Pike, s. *pique*, f.
 Pillow-case, s. *taie d'oreiller*, f.
 Pincers, s. *tenailles*, f. pl.
 Pine, s. *pin*, m.
 — apple, s. *ananas*, m.
 Pink, s. *œillet*, m.
 Pisa, s. *Pise*, f. [ville, f.
 Place, s. *place*, f.; *endroit*, m.;
 — (to), v. *placer*, *mettre*.
 Plane, s. *rabot*, m.
 — tree, s. *platane*, m.
 Planet, s. *planète*, f.
 Plant, s. *plante*, f.
 Plante, s. f. *plant*; *sole* (of the foot.)
 Plate, s. *assiette*, f.
 Play (to), v. *jouer*.
 Please (to), v. *plaire*.
 — (if you), *s'il vous plaît*.
 Pleasure, s. *plaisir*, m.
 Pliny, s. *Pline*, m.
 Plough, s. *charrue*, f.
 Plum, s. *prune*, f.
 Plunge (to), v. *plonger*.
 Plural, adj. *pluriel*. [the most.
 Plus, adv. *more*; le plus, *most*,
 Po, s. *Pô*, m.
 Pocket, s. *poches*, f.
 Poet, s. *poète*, m.
 Poetry, s. *poésie*, f.
 Point, s. *point*, m.
 Poker, s. *fourgon*, m.
 Poland, s. *Pologne*, f.
 Policeman, *agent de police*, m.
 Polite, adj. *poli*, e. [gance.
 Politely, p. 59, *avec plus d'élé-*
 Political, adj. *politique*.
 Politically, adv. *politiquement*.
 Polka, s. *polka*, f.
 Polyhymnia, s. *Polymnie*, f.
 Pompous, adj. *emphatique*.
 Pontius Pilate, *Ponce Pilate*.
 Pontus, s. *Pont*, m.
 Poor, adj. *pauvre*.
 Pope, s. *Pape*, m.
 Poplar, s. *peuplier*, m.
 Population, s. *population*, f.
 Porter, s. *portier*; *portefair*, m.
 Portrait, s. *portrait*, m.
 Portugal, s. *Portugal*, m.
 Portuguese, s. *Portugais*, m.
 Positive, s. *positif*, m.
 Possess (to), v. *posséder*.
 Possessive, adj. *possessif*.
 Posterity, s. *postérité*, f.
 Posthumous, adj. *posthume*.
 Potato, s. *pomme de terre*, f.
 Poultry-maid, s. *filles de basse-*
 — court, f.
 Poultry-yard, s. *basse-cour*, f.
 Pound, s. *livre*, f.
 Pour (to), v. *verser*.
 Poverty, s. *pauvreté*, f.
 Powerful, adj. *puissant*, e.
 Practice, s. *pratique*, f.
 Practise (to), v. *pratiquer*.
 Praise, s. *louange*, f.
 Pray (to), v. *prier*.
 Preacher, s. *prédicateur*, m.
 Precaution, s. *précaution*, f.
 Preceded, p. p. *précédé*.
 Precious, adj. *précieux*, se.
 Prefer (to), v. *préférer*.
 Preference, s. *préférence*, f.
 Premature, adj. *prématuré*, e.
 Premier, adj. *first*.
 Prepare (to), v. *préparer*.
 Preposition, s. *préposition*, f.
 Presbyterian, s. & adj. *Presby-*
 — térien, ne.
 Presence, s. *présence*, f.
 Present, s. *présent*, *cadeau*, m.
 — (to), v. *présenter*.
 Preserve (to), v. *conserver*.
 Preside (to), v. *présider*.
 President, s. *Président*, m.
 Press, s. *presse*, f.
 Prettier, adj. *plus joli*, e.
 Pretty, adj. *joli*, e. Pretty well,
 — assez bien.
 Prevent (to), v. *empêcher*.
 Price, s. *prix*, m.
 Pride, s. *orgueil*, m. Family pride,
 — *orgueil nobiliaire*.

Priest, *s. prêtre*, m.
 Prime minister, *premier ministre*.
 Primrose, *s. primevère*, f.
 Prince, *s. prince*, m.
 Princess, *s. princesse*, f.
 Print (to), *v. imprimer*.
 Printer, *s. imprimeur*, m. [f.
 Printing establishment, *imprimerie*.
 Prisoner, *s. prisonnier*, m.
 Private, *adj. simple*.
 Prize, *s. prix*, m.
 Probably, *adv. probablement*.
 Probity, *s. probité*, f.
 Proclamation, *s. proclamation*, f.
 Procure (to), *v. se procurer*.
 Prodigy, *s. prodige*, m. [tr.
 Produce (to), *v. produire*; *mon-*
 Profession, *s. profession*, f.; *état*.
 Professor, *s. professeur*, m. [m.
 Progress, *s. progrès*, m.
 Promise (to), *v. promettre*.
 Promissory note, *s. promesse*, f.
 Pronoun, *s. pronom*, m.
 Proof, *s. preuve*, f.
 Prophet, *s. prophète*, m.
 Propose (to), *v. proposer*.
 Prose, *s. prose*, f. [lier.
 Prostrate (to) themselves, *s'hum-*
 Protection, *s. protection*, f.
 Protector, *s. protecteur*, m.
 Protestant, *s. & adj. protestant*, e.
 Proud, *adj. orgueilleux*.
 Prove (to), *v. prouver*.
 Proverb, *s. proverbe*, m.
 Providence, *s. Providence*, f.
 Province, *s. province*, f.
 Provincial, *adj. de province*.
 Provision, *s. provision*, f.
 Prudence, *s. prudence*, f.
 Pshaw! interj. *bah!*
 Public, *adj. public*, m.; *publique*, f.
 Publish (to), *v. publier*.
 Publisher, *s. éditeur*, m. Book-
 seller and publisher, *libraire-
 éditeur*, m.
 Pulse, *s. pouls*, m. (pron. *pou*.)
 Punch, *s. Polichinelle*, m.
 Punctual, *adj. exact*.

Pupil, *s. élève*, m. & f.
 Purchaser of (fit), *homme capable
 d'acheter*.
 Purr (to), *v. filer*.
 Purse, *s. bourse*, f.
 Pursuit, *s. poursuite*, f.
 Puss, *s. minette*, f.
 Put (to), *v. mettre*, *mettant*, *mis*.
 — oneself in a passion, *se
 mettre en colère*.
 Pyramids, *s. Pyramides*, f. pl.
 Pyrenees, *s. Pyrénées*, f. pl.

Quack, *s. charlatan*, m.
 — (to), *v. crier*.
 Quadruped, *s. quadrupède*, m.
 Quaker, *s. Quaker* ou *Quacre*, m.
 (On prononce *Couacre*.) *Qua-
 keresse*, f.
 Quality, *s. qualité*, f.
 Quand, *adv. when*.
 Quant à l'argent, *as for the money*.
 Que, conj. *as*.
 Queen, *s. reine*, f.
 Quelle, *adj. fem. what*.
 Quelqu'un, indefinite pron. *some-
 body*; (*quelques-unes*, fem. pl.)
 Question, *s. question*, f.
 Quicksilver, *s. vif-argent*, m.
 Quinces, *s. des coings*, m. pl.
 Quite, *adv. tout-à-fait*. I am
 quite well, *je me porte bien*.
 Quote (to), *v. citer*.

Rabbit, *s. lapin*, m.
 Race, *s. race*, f.
 Rage, *s. dépit*, m.; *rage*, f.
 Railway, *s. chemin de fer*, m.
 Rain, *s. pluie*, f. [il pleut.
 — (to), *v. pleuvoir*. It rains,
 Rainbow, *s. arc-en-ciel*, m.
 Raise up again (to), *v. relever*.
 Raisins, *s. raisins secs*, m. pl.
 Rake, *s. ratissoire*, f.; *râteau*, m.
 — (to), *v. ratisser*.
 Ram, *s. bélier*, m.

- Rank, s. *rang*, m.
 Rapid, adj. *rapide*.
 Rapidly, adv. *rapidement*.
 Rarity, s. *rareté*, f.
 Raspberries, s. *framboises*, f. pl.
 Raspberry-bush, s. *framboisier*, m.
 Rather, adv. *plutôt*.
 Ravage (to), v. *ravager*.
 Razor, s. *rasoir*, m.
 Read (to), v. *lire, lisant, lu*.
 Readily, adv. *facilement*.
 Ready, adj. *prêt*, m.; *prête*, f.
 Reason, s. *raison*, f.
 Receipt, s. *reçu*, m. [reçu.
 Receive (to), v. *recevoir, recevant*,
 Recite (to), v. *réciter*.
 Recognise (to), v. *reconnaître*.
 Recollection, s. *souvenir*, m.
 Recompense, s. *récompense*, f.
 Records, s. *registres*, m. pl.
 Rector, s. *recteur, curé*, m.
 Red, adj. & s. *rouge; roux*.
 Reeds, s. *roseaux*, m. pl.
 Re-establishes, v. *rétablit*. [sant.
 Reflecting, pres. part. *réfléchis-*
 Refusal, s. *refus*, m.
 Regarded, past part. *regardé*, e.
 Regarding, prep. *touchant, sur*.
 Regent, s. *Régent*, m.
 Regiment, s. *régiment*, m.
 Regular, adj. *en règle*.
 Regulation, s. *règlement*, m.
 Reign, s. *règne*, m.
 — (to), v. *régner*.
 Re-imbursed, p. p. *remboursé*.
 Relate (to), v. *raconter*.
 Relations, s. *parents*, m. pl.
 Religion, s. *religion*, f.
 Remain (to), v. *rester*.
 Remarkable, adj. *remarquable*.
 Remember (to), v. *se souvenir*.
 Render (to), v. *rendre*.
 Renounce (to), v. *renoncer*. [e.
 Renowned, adj. *célèbre; renommé*,
 Repented, past part. *repenti*, e.
 Reply (to), v. *répliquer; répon-*
dre; reprendre.
 Report, s. *bruit*, m.
 Represent (to), v. *représenter*.
 Republic, s. *république*, f.
 Repute, s. *réputation*, f.
 Request, s. *demande*, f.
 — (to), v. *prier*.
 Resident, adj. *résidant*, e.
 Respect (to), v. *respecter*.
 Rest, s. *reste*, m.
 — (to), v. *s'arrêter; se reposer*.
 Reste, v. *stands; remains*.
 Restoration, s. *restauration*, f.
 Restore (to), v. *rendre*.
 Resulting, pres. part. *parvenant*.
 Retain (to), v. *retenir*.
 Retorted, *reprënd*.
 Return, s. *retour; rapport*, m.
 — (to), v. *retourner, revenir*.
 Rev., Reverend, *Révêrend*.
 Revelation, s. *Révélation*, f.
 Revenue, s. *revenu*, m.
 Revolution, s. *révolution*, f.
 Reward, s. *récompense*, f.
 Rhetoric, s. *rhétorique*, f.
 Rhetorician, s. *orateur*, m.
 Rich, adj. *riche*. Richer, richest,
plus riche.
 Richly, adv. *richement*.
 Riding-master, s. *maître d'équita-*
tion. (L' u se prononce.)
 Right, s. *droit*, m.
 —, adj. *droit*, e.
 Rigidity, s. *rigidité*, f.
 Ring, s. *bague*, f.; *anneau*, m.
 Ripe, adj. *mûr*, m.; *mûre*, f.
 Rise (to), v. *se lever*.
 Rising (was), *se levait*. [m. pl.
 Rival, s. & adj. *rival*, e; *rivaux*,
 River, s. *rivière*, f.
 River-horse, *hippopotame*, m.
 Roar (to), v. *rugir*.
 Roast (to), v. *rôtir; faire rôtir*.
 Robber, s. *brigand*, m.
 Robin redbreast, s. *rougegorge*, m.
 Rock, s. *rocher*, m.
 Rod, s. *verge*, f.
 Rois, s. m. pl. *kings*.
 Rolls, s. *petits pains*, m. pl.
 Roman, s. & adj. *Romain*, e.

Rook, s. *corbeau*, m.
 Room, s. *place*, f.; *salon*, m.; *salle*, f.; *cabinet*, m.
 Root, s. *racine*, f.
 Rose, s. *rose*, f.
 Rose-bush, s. *rosier*, m.
 Round, s. *rouelle*, f.
 —, adj. *rond*.
 —, prep. *autour de*.
 Rousse, adj. f.; *roux*, m. *red*.
 Royal, adj. *royal*, e.
 Ruby, s. *rubis*, m.
 Rule, s. *règle*, f.
 Run (to), v. *courir*.
 Russia, s. *Russie*, f.
 Russian, s. & adj. *Russe*.

Sacred, adj. *sacré*, e.
 Sad, adj. *triste*.
 Saddle, s. *selle*, f.
 Saddle-horse, s. *cheval de selle*, m.
 Said, p. p. *dit*. It is said, *on dit*.
 Sailor, s. *matelot*, m.
 Saint, s. *saint*, m.; *sainte*, f.
 Sait, pres. Ind. *knows*; *can*.
 Salmon, s. *saumon*, m.
 Salona, s. *Sulone*, f.
 Salt, s. *sel*, m.
 — (to), v. *saler*.
 Salt-cellar, s. *salière*, f.
 Same, adj. *même*.
 Sandwich, s. *sandwich*, f.
 Sank, pret. *tomba*.
 Santé, s. f. *health*.
 Sapphire, s. *saphir*, m.
 Saracen, s. *Sarrasin*, m.
 Saturday, s. *Samedi*, m.
 Sauce, s. *sauce*, f.
 Saucer, s. *soucoupe*, f.
 Savoir, (irr. v. 3d conj.), *to know*.
 Saw, s. *scie*, f.
 Saxony, s. *Saxe*, f.
 Say (to), v. *dire*, *disant*, *dit*.
 — (that is to), *c'est-à-dire*.
 Scarlet fever, *fièvre scarlatine*, f.
 Scene, s. *scène*, f. [*élève*, m. & f.]
 Scholar, s. *écolier*, m.; *écolière*, f.;

School, s. *école*, f.
 — (boarding), *pensionnat*, m.
 — (day), *externat*, m.
 Schoolmaster, s. *maître d'école*; *instituteur*.
 Science, s. *science*, f.
 Scientific, adj. *scientifique*.
 Scissors, s. *ciseaux*, m. pl.
 Scot, s. *Écossais*, m.
 Scotch, adj. *écossais*, e.
 Scotchman, s. *Écossais*, m.
 Scotland, s. *Écosse*, f.
 Scottish, adj. *écossais*, e.
 Scraps of French, *bouts de phrases françaises*.
 Scream (to), v. *crier*.
 Screech-owl, s. *chat-huant*, m.
 Sculptor, s. *sculpteur*, m.
 Sculptured, p. p. *sculpté*, e.
 Se trouve, *is found*.
 Sea, s. *mer*, f.
 Seal, s. *cachet*, m.
 Sealing-wax, s. *cire à cacheter*, f.
 Seaman, s. *marin*, m.
 Season, s. *saison*, f.
 Sèche, f.; sec. m., adj. *dry*.
 Second, adj. *deuxième*; *second*, e.
 — hand (of), *d'occasion*.
 Secret, s. *secret*, m.
 —, adj. *secret*, m.; *secrète*, f.
 Security, s. *sécurité*, f.
 See (to), v. *voir*, *voyant*, *vu*.
 — (to) again, *revoir*.
 — (let us), *voyons*.
 Seek (to), v. *chercher*.
 Seem (to), v. *paraître*; *sembler*.
 Seize (to), v. *saisir*.
 Seldom, adv. *rarement*.
 Self-command, *empire sur soi-même*.
 Self-love, s. *amour-propre*, m.
 Sell (to), v. *vendre*, *vendant*, *vendu*.
 Senator, s. *sénateur*, m.
 Send (to), v. *envoyer*.
 — forth, *envoyer*.
 — ense, s. *sens*, m.
 Sentence, s. *phrase*, f.
 Sentimental, adj. *sentimental*, e.
 September, s. *Septembre*, m.

- Serjeant, s. *sergent*, m.
 Sermon, s. *sermon*, m.
 Servant, s. *domestique*, m. & f.;
 serviteur, m.; *servante*, f.
 ———'s room, *chambre de domes-*
Serve (to), v. *servir*. [*tique*, f.
 Service, s. *service*, m.
 Set (had), p. 59, *s'était éteinte*.
 — in, *enchassé dans*.
 — (to) out, *partir*.
 — (to) himself right in the use
 of them, *de se familiariser avec*
 ces expressions.
 Sets in, p. 92, *se couche à*.
 Seven, num. adj. *sept*.
 Seventeenth, adj. *dix-septième*.
 Seventh, adj. *septième*. (*Sept*, with
 sovereigns.)
 Seventy-four, *soixante-quatorze*.
 Several, adj. *plusieurs*.
 Severn, s. *Saône*, f.
 Shake (to), v. *remuer*; *secouer*.
 Shave (to), v. *raser*.
 She, pers. pron. *elle*.
 Sheep, s. *mouton*, m.; *brebis*, f. pl.
 Sheet, s. *feuille*, f.
 Shell, s. *écaille*, f.
 Shelves, s. *rayons*, m. pl.
 Shield, s. *bouclier*, m.
 Shilling, s. *schelling*, m.
 Shine (to), v. *briller*; *luire*.
 Shining, adj. *luisant*.
 Ship, s. *vaisseau*, m.
 Shoe, s. *soulier*, m.
 Shoemaker, s. *cordonnier*, m.
 Shop, s. *magasin*, m.; *boutique*, f.
 Short (in), *enfin*.
 Shot, s. *coup*, m.
 Shovel, s. *pelle*, f.
 Show, s. *procession*, f.
 — (to), v. *montrer*.
 Shriek (to), v. *crier*.
 Shropshire, s. *Shropshire*, m. [m.
 Shrub, s. *arbrisseau*; *petit arbuste*,
 Shut (to), v. *fermer*.
 — up, *enfermer*.
 Siamese, s. *Siamois*, m.
 Siberia, s. *Sibérie*, f.
 Sibyl, s. *sibylle*, f.
 Sicily, s. *Sicile*, f.
 Side, s. *côté*, m.
 — (along the), *le long*.
 Siege, s. *siège*, m.
 Sight, s. *vue*, f.
 Sign, s. *signe*, m.
 Signify (to), v. *signifier*.
 Silk handkerchief, s. *foulard*, m.
 Silver, s. *argent*, m.
 Silversmith, s. *orfèvre*, m.
 Since, prep. *depuis*; conj. *puisque*.
 Sincere, adj. *sincère*.
 Sincerely, adv. *sincèrement*.
 Sing (to), v. *chanter*.
 Single, adj. *seul*, e.
 Singular, adj. *singulier*.
 Singularly, adv. *singulièrement*.
 Sink (to), v. *tomber*.
 Sir, s. *monsieur*; *Sir*, m.
 Sire, s. *Sire*, m.
 Siren, s. *Sirène*, f.
 Sister, s. *sœur*, f.
 Sit down, *asseyez vous*.
 Six, num. adj. *six*.
 Sixpence, *six sous*; *pièce de douze*
 sous; *demi-schelling*.
 Sixteen, num. adj. *seize*.
 Sixty, num. adj. *soixante*.
 Skate, s. *raie*, f.
 — (to), v. *patiner*. [*patins*.
 Skates (a pair of), *une paire de*
skilful, adj. *habile*.
 Slate, s. *ardoise*, f. [*dormi*.
 Sleep, (to), v. *dormir*, *dormant*,
 Sleepy (to be), *avoir sommeil*.
 Slide (to), v. *glisser*.
 Small, adj. *petit*, e. Smaller,
 smallest, *plus petit*, e.
 Smelling, s. *odorat*, m.
 Smile, s. *sourire*, m.
 Snake, s. *serpent*, m.
 Sneeze, s. *éternument*, m.
 — (to), v. *éternuer*.
 Snow (to), v. *neiger*.
 Snow-balls, *boules de neige*.
 Snuff, s. *tabac*, m.
 —, imper. *mouchez*.

- Snuff-box, s. *tabatière*, f.
 Snuffers, s. *mouchettes*, f. pl.
 So, adv. *si*; aussi.
 — as, *aussi que*.
 — much, *tant*; *si*.
 — (to do), p. 86, *de le faire*.
 Soap, s. *savon*, m.
 Sobriety, s. *sobriété*, f.
 Society, s. *société*, f.
 Sock, s. *chausson*, m.
 Socrates, s. *Socrate*, m. [m.
 Soft, adj. *doux*, m.; *douce*, f.; *mou*,
 Soften (to), v. *adoucir*, *fléchir*.
 Soldier, s. *soldat*, m.
 Sole, adj. *seul*, e.
 Solicit (to), v. *solliciter*.
 Solid, adj. *solide*.
 Solomon, s. *Salomon*, m.
 Some, *du, de lu, de l', des, en, quelque*. See Rule I., page 3.
 — one, *quelqu'un*.
 — (Here is), *en voici*.
 Something, s. *quelque chose*, m.
 Sometimes, adv. *quelquefois*.
 Somewhat, *en quelque sorte*.
 Son, s. *fil*, m.
 Song, s. *chanson*, f.
 Soon, adv. *bientôt*; *tôt*. As soon
 as, *aussitôt que*.
 Sooner, adv. *plus tôt*.
 Sorcerer, s. *sorcier*, m.
 Sore, s. *ulcère*, m.
 Sort, s. *sorte*, espèce, f.
 Soul, s. *âme*, f.
 Sound, s. *son*, m.
 Soup-plates, s. *assiettes à soupe*.
 South, s. *sud*; *midi*, m. [*dionale*.
 — America, *Amérique méridionale*.
 Southern, adj. *du midi*; *méridional*.
 Sovereign, s. & adj. *souverain*, e.
 Spain, s. *Espagne*, f.
 Spareth (he that), *celui qui épargne*.
 Spark, s. *étincelle*, f.
 Sparrow, s. *moineau*, m.
 Speak (to), v. *parler*.
 Spear, s. *pique*, f.
 Species, s. *espèce*, f.
 Speech, s. *discours*, m.
 Spend (to), v. *passer*.
 Sphinx, s. *Sphinx*, m.
 Spider, s. *araignée*, f. [pl.
 Spinach, spinage, s. *épinards*, m.
 Spindle, s. *quenouille*, f.
 Spit, s. *broche*, f.
 Spite (in) of, *malgré*.
 Splashed him, *l'éclaboussaient*.
 Splendour, s. *splendeur*, f.
 Spoon, s. *cuiller*, f.
 Spoonful, s. *cuillerée*, f.
 Sportsman, s. *chasseur*, m.
 Spread (to), v. *se répandre*.
 Spring, s. *printemps*, m.; *source*, f.
 Sprouts, s. *choux*, m. pl.
 Spun, past part. *filé*.
 Square, s. *place*, f.; *square*, m.
 Squeak (to), v. *crier*.
 St. (abbreviation of *Saint*), *St.*
 Stag, s. *cerf*, m.
 Stake (was at), *il y allait de la*.
 Stall (opened a), *tenait un étalage*.
 Stamp, s. *papier timbré*, m.
 Stared at (the manner in which he),
son ébahissement devant.
 State, s. *état*, m.
 — (to), v. *dire*; *donner*.
 Statesman, s. *homme d'état*, m.
 Station, s. *station*, f.
 Stationer, s. *papetier*, m.
 Statue, s. *statue*, f.
 Stature, s. *stature*, *taille*, f.
 Steel, s. *acier*, m.
 Sterling, adj. *sterling*.
 Stick, s. *bâton*, m.
 Still, adv. *encore*.
 Stocking, s. *bas*, m.
 Stone, s. *pierre*, f.
 Stood under the waterspouts, *ses stations sous les gouttières*.
 Stool (music), *tabouret de piano*, m.
 Stranger, s. *étranger*, m.
 Strawberries, s. *fraises*, f. pl.
 Strawberry-plant, s. *fraisier*, m.
 Street, s. *rue*, f.
 Strength, s. *force*, f.
 Strike (to), v. *frapper*.
 Strong, adj. *fort*, e.

Strongly, *adv. fort.*
 Study, *s. étude, f.*
 — (to), *v. étudier.*
 Stumbled into, *ses faux pas dans.*
 Stun (to), *v. étourdir.*
 Style, *s. style, m.* [f.
 Subject, *s. sujet, m.*; p. 62, *victime.*
 Subjugate (to), *v. subjuguier.*
 Submission, *s. soumission, f.*
 Subscriber, *s. abonné, m.*
 Succeed (to), *v. succéder.*
 Success, *s. succès, m.*
 Successively, *adv. successivement.*
 Successor, *s. successeur, m.*
 Such, *adj. tel, m.*; *telle, f.*
 Suffice (to), *v. suffire.*
 Sugar, *s. sucre, m.*
 — canes, *cannes à sucre, f. pl.*
 Suis, (*pres. of être*), *am.*
 Sum, *s. somme, f.*
 Summer, *s. été, m.*
 Summoned, *past part. obtigé.*
 Sun, *s. soleil, m.*
 Sunday, *s. dimanche, m.*
 Superior, *adj. supérieur, e.*
 Superlative, *s. superlatif, m.*
 Supper, *s. souper, m.*
 Supply, *s. approvisionnement, m.*
 Support, *s. appui, m.*
 — (to), *v. soutenir.* It sup-
 ports, p. 99, *elle compte.*
 — himself, *pour se sou-*
 Supreme, *adj. suprême.* [tenir.
 Sur, *prep. on, upon.*
 Surgeon, *s. chirurgien, m.*
 Surpass (to), *v. surpasser.*
 Surprised, *adj. surpris, étonné.*
 Surprising, *adj. surprenant, e.*
 Surrounding, *adj. voisin, e.*
 Suspect (to), *v. soupçonner; s'ima-*
 Swallow, *s. hirondelle, f.* [giner.
 Swan, *s. cygne, m.*
 Sweden, *s. Suède, f.*
 Sweetness, *s. douceur, f.*
 Swim (to), *v. nager.*
 Swindler, *s. filou, m.*
 Switzerland, *s. Suisse, f.*
 Sword, *s. épée, f.*

Sympathy, *s. sympathie, f.*
 Syria, *s. Syrie, f.*

Table, *s. table, f.*
 Table-cloth, *s. nappe, f.*
 Tact, *s. tact, m.*
 Tail, *s. queue, f.*
 Tailor, *s. tailleur, m.*
 Take (to), *v. prendre; ôter; mener.*
 On taking the oath, *en prêtant serment.*
 — (do you), *prenez-vous?*
 Taken, *past part. pris.*
 Talent, *s. talent, m.*
 Talk (to), *v. parler; causer.*
 Taller, *adj. plus grand, e.*
 Tant mieux (*x* silent), *so much the better.* [worse.
 — pis (*s* silent), *so much the*
 Tart, *s. tourte, f.*
 Tartar, *s. Tartare.*
 Task, *s. tâche, f.*
 Tasso, *s. le Tasse, m.*
 Taste, *s. goût, m.*
 Tea, *s. thé, m.*
 Tea-caddy, *s. boîte à thé, f.*
 Tea-pot, *s. théière, f.*
 Tea-spoon, *s. cuiller à café, f.*
 Teach (to), *v. enseigner.*
 Teacher, *s. professeur, maître, m.*
 Teaching, *s. enseignement, m.*
 Tel, *pron. such; f. pl. telles.*
 Telemachus, *s. Télémaque, m.*
 Tell (to), *v. dire, disant, dit.* (P.
 45, *distinguer.*)
 — him, *dites-lui.*
 — me, *dites-moi.*
 Temple, *s. temple, m.* [trice, f.
 Tempter, *s. tentateur, m; tentu-*
 Ten, *numeral adj. dix.*
 Tend (to), *v. tendre.*
 Tenderly, *adv. tendrement.*
 Tenderness, *s. tendresse, f.*
 Tenth, *numeral adj. dix.*
 Terence, *s. Térance, m.*
 Terms (on good), *en bon rapport.*
 Terre, *s. f. earth; ground.*

Terrier, s. *basset*, m.
 Test, s. *épreuve*, f.
 Thales, s. *Thalès*, m.
 Thalia, s. *Thalie*, f.
 Than, conj. *que, qu'*; *de*.
 Thank (to), v. *remercier*.
 — you, *merci*.
 Thankful to, *reconnaissant envers*.
 That, dem. adj. *ce, cet*, m.; *cette*, f.; *ces*, pl.
 —, dem. pron. *celui*, m.; *celle*, f.; *cela*; *ce*.
 —, rel. pron. *qui*, for the nom.; *que*, for the acc.
 —, conj., *que, qu'*.
 The, art. *le*, m.; *la*, f.; *les*, pl.
 Theaki, s. *Théaki*.
 Thebans (the), *les Thébains*.
 Thebes, s. *Thèbes*, f.
 Thee, pers. pron. *toi*. [*leurs*, pl.
 Their, poss. adj. *leur*, m. & f.;
 Theirs, poss. pron. *le leur*, m.; *la leur*, f.; *les leurs*, pl.
 Them, pron. *les*; *eux*; *leur*.
 Themselves, pron. *se*.
 — (to call), *de se dire*.
 Then, adv. *alors*; *donc*.
 Theological, adj. *théologique*.
 Theory, s. *théorie*, f.
 There, adv. *y*.
 — is, *il y a*.
 — are, *il y a*.
 — was, *il y avait*.
 — were, *il y avait*.
 — will be, *il y aura*.
 — may be, *il peut y en avoir*.
 These, dem. adj. pl. *ces*.
 —, dem. pron. *ceux-ci*, m.; *celles-ci*, f.
 They, pers. pron. *ils*, m.; *elles*, f.
 Here they are, *les voici*.
 Thick, adj. *épais*, *se*.
 Thief, s. *voleur*, m.
 Thimble, s. *dé*, m. Gold—, *dé d'or*.
 Thing, s. *chose*, f. A great many things, *bien des choses*.
 Think (to), v. *croire*. It is thought, p. 75, *on croit*.

Third, adj. *troisième*; *trois*.
 —, s. *tiers*, m.
 Thirsty (to be), *avoir soif*.
 Thirteen, num. adj. *treize*.
 Thirteenth, num. adj. *treizième*; *treize*.
 Thirty, num. adj. *trente*.
 Thirty-five, num. adj. *trente-cinq*.
 This, dem. adj. *ce, cet*, m.; *cette*, f.; *ces*, pl.
 —, dem. pron. *ceci*.
 Thistle, s. *chardon*, m.
 Those, dem. adj. pl. *ces*. [f.; *ce*.
 —, dem. pron. *ceux*, m.; *celles*,
 Though, conj. *quoique*.
 Thought, s. *pensée*, f.
 Thoughtful, adj. *rêveur*.
 Thousand, num. adj. *mille*.
 Thread, s. *fil*, m.
 Three, num. adj. *trois*.
 Throne, s. *trône*, m.
 Through, prep. *en*.
 Throw (to), v. *jeter*.
 Thrush, s. *grive*, f.
 Thucydides, s. *Thucydide*, m.
 Thumb, s. *pouce*, m.
 Thursday, s. *jeudi*, m.
 Thus, adv. *ainsi*.
 Thy, poss. adj. *ton*, m.; *ta*, f.
 Ticket (railway), s. *bulletin*, m.
 Tiger, s. *tigre*, m.
 Tigress, s. *tigresse*, f.
 Timber-merchant, s. *marchand de bois de construction*, m.
 Timbuctoo, s. *Tombouctou*.
 Time, s. *temps*, m.; *fois*, f.;
 Tin, s. *étain*, m. [*époque*, f.
 Tired, adj. *fatigué*.
 Title, s. *titre*, m.
 To, prep. *à*; *chez*.
 Tobacco, s. *tabac*, m.
 To-day, adv. *aujourd'hui*.
 Together, adv. *ensemble*.
 Tolerating, *tolérant*.
 To-morrow, adv. *demain*.
 Tomtit, s. *mésange*, f.
 Tone, s. *ton*, m.
 Tonga, s. *pincettes*, f. pl.

Tongue, *s. langue, f.*
 Too, adv. *trop; aussi.*
 Topaz, *s. topaze, f.*
 Torment (to), *v. tourmenter.*
 Tortoise, *s. tortue, f.*
 Toujours, adv. *always.*
 Towards, prep. *envers; vers.*
 Towel, *s. essuiemains, m.; ser-*
 Tower, *s. tour, f.* [*viette, f.*]
 Town, *s. ville; capitale, f.*
 Trade, *s. métier, m.*
 Tragedy, *s. tragédie, f.*
 Tragic, adj. *tragique.*
 Train, *s. convoi; train, m.*
 Traître, *m.; traitresse, f., adj.*
treacherous.
 Translate (to), *v. traduire.*
 Translation, *s. traduction, f.*
 Travel, *s. voyage, m.*
 — (to), *v. voyager.*
 Travers (au) de la foule, *through*
the crowd.
 Tray, *s. plateau, m.*
 Treasure, *s. trésor, m.*
 Treasurer, *s. trésorier, m.*
 Treasury, *s. Trésorerie, f.*
 Treat (to), *v. trailer.*
 Treatise, *s. traité, m.*
 Treatment, *s. traitement, m.*
 Treaty, *s. traité, m.*
 Tree, *s. arbre, m.*
 Trésor, *s. m. treasure, treasury.*
 Triumph, *s. triomphe, m.*
 Troop, *s. troupe, f.*
 Trouble, *s. peine, f.*
 Trousers, *s. pantalon, m.*
 Trouve (se), *is found.*
 Troy, *s. Troie, f.*
 True, adj. *vrai.*
 Truly, adv. *vraiment.*
 Trunk, *s. malle, f.*
 Truth, *s. vérité, f.*
 Try (to), *v. chercher.*
 Tuesday, *s. mardi, m.*
 Turk, *s. Turc, m.*
 Turkey-cock, *s. dindon, m.*
 Turn, *s. tour, m.*
 — (to), *v. tourner.*

Turnips, *s. navets, m. pl.* [the *s.*]
 Turnscrow, *s. tournevis, m.* (sound
 Turquoise, *s. turquoise, f.*
 Tuscan, *s. toscan, m.*
 Tutor, *s. précepteur, m.*
 Twelfth, num. adj. *douzième, 12e.*
 Twelve, num. adj. *douze.*
 — (noon), *midi, m.*
 Twenty, num. adj. *vingt.*
 — five, *vingt-cinq.*
 Twins, *s. Gémeaux, m. pl.*
 Twitter (to), *v. gazouiller.*
 Two, num. adj. *deux.*
 Typographer, *s. typographe, m.*

Ulysses, *s. Ulysse, m.*
 Umbrella, *s. parapluie, m.*
 Uncle, *s. oncle, m.*
 Uncork (to), *v. déboucher.* [*de.*]
 Under, prep. *sous; p. 99, moins*
 Understand (to), *v. comprendre; entendre.*
 Unfortunate, adj. *malheureux.*
 Ungrateful, adj. *ingrat.*
 Unhappy, adj. *malheureux, se.*
 United, adj. *uni.*
 Universal, adj. *universel, le.*
 Universe, *s. univers, m.*
 University, *s. université, f.*
 Unpolite, adj. *impoli, malhonnête.*
 Until, prep. *jusqu'à; jusqu'à ce*
 Upon, prep. *sur.* [*que.*]
 Ural mountains, *monts Ourals.*
 Urania, *s. Uranie, f.*
 Us, pers. pron. *nous.*
 Use, *s. usage, m.*
 Useful, adj. *utile.*
 Useless, adj. *inutile.*
 Utter, adj. *entier, ère.*

Vain, adj. *vain, e.*
 Valley (lilies of the), *du muguet.*
 Valour, *s. valeur, f.*
 Value, *s. valeur, f.*
 Vanquished, past part. *vaincu.*
 Variety, *s. variété, f.*

Veal, s. *veau*, m.
 Vegetables, s. *légumes*, m. pl.
 Velvet, s. *velours*, m.
 Venir, irr. v. 2d conj., *to come*.
 Venus, s. *Vénus*, f.
 Verb, s. *verbe*, m.
 Vérité, s. f. *truth*.
 Verse, s. *vers*, m.
 Very, adv. *très, bien, fort*.
 Vestry-clerk, s. *sacristain*, m.
 Vesuvius, s. *Vésuve*, m.
 Viaduct, s. *viaduc*, m.
 Vice, s. *vis*, f. (pron. *viss*.)
 Vice-Consul, s. *Vice-Consul*, m.
 Victory, s. *victoire*, f.
 Vient, (from *venir*), *comes*.
 Vigilance, s. *vigilance*, f.
 Vigilant, adj. *vigilant*.
 Village, s. *village*, m.
 Vinegar, s. *vinaigre*, m.
 Violet, s. *violette*, f.
 Violin, s. *violin*, m.
 Virgil, s. *Virgile*, m.
 Virgin, s. *vierge*, f.
 Virtue, s. *vertu*, f.
 Visit, s. *visite*, f.
 — (to), v. *visiter*.
 Viva, adj. f.; vif, m., *lively*.
 Vivre, irr. v. 4th conj., *to live*.
 Vocation, s. *vocation*, f.
 Voice, s. *voix*, f.
 Voir, irr. v. 3d conj., *to see*.
 Voit (on), *is seen*.
 Volcano, s. *volcan*, m.
 Voyager, s. *voyageur*, m.

Wafer, s. *pain à cacheter*, m.
 Waistcoat, s. *gilet*, m.
 Wait (to), *to wait for, attendre*.
 Wait for me, *attendez-moi*.
 Waiter, s. *gargon*, m. [les.
 Wales, s. *Galles; le pays de Gal-*
 Walk, s. *promenade; allée*, f. [m.
 — (to), v. *marcher*. [m.
 Walking-stick, *bâton pour marcher*,
 Wall, s. *mur*, m.; *muraille*, f.
 — fruit-tree, s. *espalier*, m.

Walnut, s. *noir*, f.
 — shell, *coquille de la noix*, f.
 Waltz (to), v. *valser*. [quent.
 Want of (he is in), p. 44, *lui man-*
 Wanted (you are), *on vous de-*
 — *mande*.
 — (they), *on voulait*.
 War, s. *guerre*, f.
 Warlike, adj. *guerrières*, f. pl.
 Warm, adj. *chaud*.
 — (to be), *avoir chaud*.
 — yourself, *chauffez-vous*.
 Warn (to), v. *avertir*.
 Wash-hand-basin, s. *cuvette*, f.
 Wash-hand-stand, s. *lavabo*, m.
 Watch, s. *montre*, f.
 Water, s. *eau*, f.
 — (to), v. *arroser*.
 Water-bearer, s. *Verseau*, m.
 Watering-pot, s. *arrosoir*, m.
 Waterspouts, s. *gouttières*, f. pl.
 Way (this), *par ici*.
 We, pers. pron. *nous*.
 Weak, adj. *faible*.
 Wealth, s. *richesse*, f.
 Wealthy, adj. *riche*.
 Wear (to), v. *porter*.
 Weather, s. *temps*, m.
 Wedding, s. *noce*, f.
 Wednesday, s. *mercredi*, m.
 Week, s. *semaine*, f. A-week,
 — *par semaine*.
 Weep (to), v. *pleurer*.
 Weight, s. *poids*, m.
 Well, adv. *bien*. Well! *Eh bien!*
 — s. *puits*, m.
 Welsh, *Gallois*, m.; *Galloise*, f.
 Went forth to, p. 100, *sortirent*
 — *pour aller*.
 West, s. *ouest; occident*, m.
 Western, adj. *occidental*.
 Whale, s. *balaine*, f.
 What, pron. *quel*, m.; *quelle*, f.;
 — *quels*, m. pl.; *quelles*, f. pl.;
 — *que; qu'; quoi*.
 Wheat, s. *froment*, m.
 When, adv. *quand; lorsque*.
 Whence, adv. *d'où*.

Where, adv. *où*.
 Whether, adv. *si*.
 Which, rel. pron. *que; lequel*, m.;
laquelle, f.; *lesquels*, m. pl.;
quel; qui. [m. pl.
 — (of), *duquel*, m.; *desquels*,
 While, whilst, adv. *tandis que*.
 Whip, s. *fouet*, m.
 White, adj. *blanc*, m.; *blanche*, f.
 Who, rel. pron. *qui*.
 Whole, s. *tout*, m.
 Whom, rel. pron. *qui, que*.
 Whose, pron. *de qui; à qui*.
 Why, adv. *pourquoi*.
 Wicked, adj. *méchant*.
 Wife, s. *femme*, f.
 Will, s. *volonté* f.
 — (to), v. *vouloir*.
 — you, *voulez-vous*?
 William, s. *Guillaume*, m.
 Willingly, adv. *volontiers*.
 Window, s. *fenêtre*, f.
 — shutters, s. *volets*, m. pl.
 Wine, s. *vin*, m.
 Wing, s. *aile*, f.
 Winter, s. *hiver*, m. (*h* mute.)
 Wipe (to), v. *essuyer*.
 Wisdom, s. *sagesse*, f.
 Wise, adj. *sage*.
 Wish (to), v. *désirer; souhaiter*;
vouloir; avoir envie.
 Witch, s. *sorcière*, f.
 With, prep. *avec*.
 Without, prep. *sans*.
 Wits, s. *beaux-esprits*, m. pl.
 Witty, adj. *spirituel*.
 Wolf, s. *loup*, m.
 Woman, s. *femme*, f.
 Wonder, s. *merveille*, f.
 Wood, s. *bois*, m.
 Wooden, adj. *de bois*.
 — horse, *cheval de bois*, m.

Word, s. *parole*, f.; *mot*, m.
 Work, s. *ouvrage*, m.
 — (to), v. *travailler*.
 World, s. *monde*, m. [*le monde*.
 World-famed, *renommée dans tout*
 Worse, adj. *pire; plus méchant*;
inférieur. So much the —,
tant pis.
 Worth (would be), *vaudrait*.
 Worthy, adj. *digne*.
 Wounded, past part. *blessé*.
 Write (to), v. *écrire, écrivant*,
 Writer, s. *écrivain*, m. [*écrit*.
 Writing, s. *écriture*, f.
 Writing-table, s. *table à écrire*, f.

Yard, s. *cour*, f.
 Year, s. *an*, m.; *année*, f.; a-year,
par an. New-year's day, *le*
jour de l'an.
 Yellow, adj. *jaune; doré*.
 Yelp (to), v. *glapir*.
 Yes, adv. *oui*.
 Yet, adv. *encore; cependant*.
 Yield (to), v. *céder*.
 Yonder, adv. *là-bas*.
 Yorkshire, s. *Yorkshire*, m.
 You, pers. pron. *vous*.
 Young, adj. *jeune*.
 Younger, adj. *plus jeune*.
 Youngest, adj. *le plus jeune*.
 Your, poss. adj. *votre*, m. & f.;
vos, pl.
 Yours, poss. pron. *le vôtre*, m.; *la*
vôtre, f.; *les vôtres*, pl.
 Youthful, adj. *jeune*.

Zealous, adj. *zélé*.
 Zebedee, s. *Zébédee*, m.
 Zodiac, s. *Zodiaque*, m.

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